

LOURDES A. LEON GUERRERO
GOVERNOR



JOSHUA F. TENORIO
LT. GOVERNOR

UFISINAN I MAGA'HÅGAN GUÅHAN
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR OF GUAM

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL: kenleonguerrero@yahoo.com

October 14, 2021

Ken Leon Guerrero
Spokesperson
P.O. Box 1741
Hagatna, GU 96932

RE: Freedom of Information Act Request (FOIA)

Hafa Adai Mr. Leon Guerrero:

This is in response to your email request under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) dated October 11, 2021, in which you seek the following:

"PDF copies of any and all documents, list of people traveling with MELVIN WON PAT BORJA, itineraries, travel ticket stubs, expense reports, vouchers, reimbursements, along with any other documents pertaining to travel in October 2021 for Josh Tenorio to the mainland, and to the UN."

Pursuant to the Sunshine Reform Act of 1999, please find the enclosed documents as requested. Personally identifiable information has been redacted in accordance with 5 G.C.A. §10108(c).

Senseramente,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lynette O. Muna".

Lynette O. Muna, Director
Executive Management Office

Enclosures(s)



PREMIER ACCESS

INTL

K0Y7Y9 4F
UA 196 D90A02

10

TENORIO/JOSHUAJESSFRANQU

UA-***074 PREMIER 1K UA*G

GUAM TO TOKYO NARITA

UA196	GATE	BOARDING BEGINS:	SEAT	BOARDING GROUP
GUM-NRT	10	11:30A	4F	1
MON OCTOBER 4 2021	GATE MAY CHANGE	BOARDING ENDS: 11:55 AM FLIGHT DEPARTS: 12:10 PM FLIGHT ARRIVES: 3:00 PM	WINDOW UNITED POLARIS BUSINESS CLASS	

CONFIRMATION: K0Y7Y9
TICKET: 016387727793

PREMIER 1K

A STAR ALLIANCE MEMBER



PREMIER ACCESS

INTL

K0Y7Y9 1L
UA 78 D90A02

1

TENORIO/JOSHUAJESSFRANQU

UA-***074 PREMIER 1K UA*G

TOKYO NARITA TO NEWARK

UA78	GATE	BOARDING BEGINS:	SEAT	BOARDING GROUP
NRT-EWR	31	4:50P	1L	1
MON OCTOBER 4 2021	GATE MAY CHANGE	BOARDING ENDS: 5:25 PM FLIGHT DEPARTS: 5:40 PM FLIGHT ARRIVES: 5:05 PM	WINDOW UNITED POLARIS BUSINESS CLASS	

CONFIRMATION: K0Y7Y9
TICKET: 016387727793

PREMIER 1K

A STAR ALLIANCE MEMBER



Premier Access

INTL

K0Y7Y9 7L
UA 79 EEW0085

12

TENORIO/JOSHUAJESSFRAN

UA-*****074, Premier 1K, UA*G

Newark-Liberty Intl to Tokyo-Narita

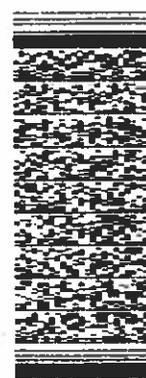
UA 79	GATE	BOARDING BEGINS	SEAT	BOARDING GROUP
EWR-NRT	C121	10:35 AM	7L	1
SAT 09 OCT 2021	Gate May Change	Boarding Ends: 11:10 AM Flight Departs: 11:25 AM Flight Arrives: 1:55 PM	Window United Polaris business class	

BOARDING GROUP
1

Confirmation: K0Y7Y9
eTicket 0163877277932

Premier 1K

A STAR ALLIANCE MEMBER





Premier Access **INTL**

K0Y7Y9 4A
JA 197 EEWR0085

24

TENORIO/JOSHUAJESSFRAN

UA-*****074, Premier 1K, UA*G

Tokyo-Narita to Guam

UA 197

GATE

BOARDING BEGINS

SEAT

NRT-GUM 34

4:10 PM

4A

SUN 10 OCT 2021

Gate May Change

Boarding Ends: **4:35 PM**

Window

Flight Departs: **4:50 PM**

United Business

Flight Arrives: **9:45 PM**

BOARDING GROUP

1



Confirmation: **K0Y7Y9**
eTicket 0163877727932

Premier 1K

STAR ALLIANCE MEMBER

From: **Natasha Suba** natasha.suba@guam.gov 
Subject: Mel's updated UN dates
Date: September 27, 2021 at 10:51 AM
To: Lynette Muna lynette.muna@guam.gov



Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) - hearings of petitioners (76th session, 2021)

6-11 October 2021
United Nations Headquarters
US/Eastern timezone

Search for Events

- Overview
- Registration
- UN Decolonization Official Website
- Contact
-  4thcommittee@un.org

Application

PETITIONER REGISTRATION FORM

 Opened 23 Aug 2021
Closed 23 Sep 2021

 **Your registration has been completed** Modify Withdraw

Summary Reference: #55 Date: 13 Sep 20

Personal Data

Picture	
Title	Mr.
Gender	Male
First Name	Melvin
Last Name	Won Pat-Borja
Birth date	[REDACTED]
Full address	
Email Address	melvin.borja@guam.gov
Phone Number	
Passport number	[REDACTED]
Passport issuing country	United States of America
Passport expiration	2022/03/01
Eyes color	Brown
Hair color	Brown
Height	66

Request for hearing

Question of	Guam
Organization/ Affiliation	Commission on Decolonization
Position	Executive Director

Disclaimer

Kindly note that the hearings of petitioners by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) may be subject to change or cancellation due to the evolving situation with the COVID- 19 pandemic.

Yes

Session block registration

Session blocks

Use this link to come back to this page.

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<https://indico.un.org/event/1000220/registrations/5805/?token=bed1810c-83ea-4065-acb8-e4f825f144db>



Natasha L. Suba
Program Coordinator
Commission on Decolonization
Ufisinan i Maga'hågan Guåhan
Office of the Governor of Guam

Mailing Address
P. O. Box 2950
Hagåtña, Guam 96932

Physical Address
Ricardo J. Bordallo Governor's Complex
Adelup, Hagåtña, Guam 96910

Office Contact Information
[\(671\) 475-9545](tel:6714759545)
[\(671\) 472-8931](tel:6714728931) (Switchboard)
[\(671\) 477-4826](tel:6714774826) (Switchboard Fax)
nsuba@guam.gov

guamccou@guam.gov

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From: Melvin Won Pat Borja melvin.borja@guam.gov
Subject: Re: Government of Guam 4th Committee representation
Date: September 27, 2021 at 10:53 AM
To: Martin Vraštiak vrastiak@un.org



Thank you for your reply. I appreciate you confirming our scheduled day and time to speak. We happened to double check on my registration via website and noticed that the dates changed from Oct 5-8 to Oct 6-11. We had already booked our flights to leave Guam Oct 4 and leave NYC Oct 9. It takes quite a bit of time to process travel through GovGuam, so we had to move immediately on adjusting our arrangements. If I had known that we were confirmed for Oct 6, I wouldn't have changed our flights, however we did not have confirmation on the schedule and we didn't want to risk missing our opportunity.

We will draft our statements according to the previous limits, however if you confirm that less time will be afforded, please let us know as soon as possible so that we can plan accordingly.

Senseramente,

MELVIN B. WON PAT-BORJA
Executive Director, Commission on Decolonization (COD)
President, Department of Chamorro Affairs (DCA)



Mailing Address

P. O. Box 2950, Hagåtña, Guam 96932

Department Contact Information

COD: (671) 475-9545
DCA: (671) 989-2426

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On Sat, Sep 25, 2021 at 12:57 AM Martin Vraštiak <vrastiak@un.org> wrote:

Dear Melvin,

Thank you for your email, please see my replies in red.

Best,
Martin

Martin Vraštiak
Disarmament and Peace Affairs Branch, GAEAD
Department for General Assembly and
Conference Management (DGACM)
United Nations, New York, NY 10017, USA

Tel: (+1-212) 963-3266
vrastiak@un.org

From: Melvin Won Pat Borja <melvin.borja@guam.gov>
Sent: Thursday, 23 September, 2021 7:12 PM
To: Martin Vradiak <vrastiak@un.org>
Subject: Government of Guam 4th Committee representation

Hafa Adai Martin,

Lieutenant Governor Joshua Tenorio informed me that he was in contact with you regarding our participation at the 4th Committee session Oct. 5-8, 2021. Both he and I have registered via your weblink. Apparently you told him that he does not need to register as a petitioner since he is representing the Governor of Guam. We will be traveling together to New York and I will be speaking in my capacity as Executive Director for the Commission on Decolonization, which is a Government of Guam entity and an agency of the Office of the Governor. Does this change my registration status or application? **No, because only one person can speak as a representative, in your case the Governor or whoever he decided to designate (the Lt. Gov.)** Will I still be registering as a petitioner? **Yes** If so, do I still need to send a petition letter or is my registration complete via weblink? **The registration is now only through the Indico based weblink, no need for a letter (we have your registration already)**

Additionally, I would appreciate your response to the following questions:

1. Has the schedule been determined yet? When can we find out which day Guam will speak? **6 October starting at 10:00 am in combined conference room CR 1+2+3**
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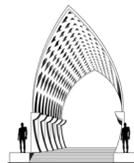
Thank you for your time. I look forward to your reply.

Senseramente,

MELVIN B. WON PAT-BORJA

Executive Director, Commission on Decolonization (COD)

President, Department of Chamorro Affairs (DCA)





Senator Antonio M. Palomo
GUAM MUSEUM
Chamorro Educational Facility
A Division of the Department of Chamorro Affairs

Mailing Address

P. O. Box 2950, Hagåtña, Guam 96932

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INTL

GZVCZO 11F
UA 196 D90A02

57

BORJA/MELVINWONPAT

GUAM TO TOKYO NARITA

UA 196	GATE	BOARDING BEGINS:	SEAT	BOARDING GROUP 3
GUM-NRT	10	11:30A	11F	
MON OCTOBER 4 2021	GATE MAY CHANGE	BOARDING ENDS: 11:55 AM FLIGHT DEPARTS: 12:10 PM FLIGHT ARRIVES: 3:00 PM	WINDOW ECONOMY	

CONFIRMATION: GZVCZO
TICKET: 016387727799

A STAR ALLIANCE MEMBER

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HERE

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INTL

GZVCZO 38A
UA 78 D90A02

17

BORJA/MELVINWONPAT

TOKYO NARITA TO NEWARK

UA 78	GATE	BOARDING BEGINS:	SEAT	BOARDING GROUP 3
NRT-EWR	31	4:50P	38A	
MON OCTOBER 4 2021	GATE MAY CHANGE	BOARDING ENDS: 5:25 PM FLIGHT DEPARTS: 5:40 PM FLIGHT ARRIVES: 5:05 PM	WINDOW ECONOMY	

CONFIRMATION: GZVCZO
TICKET: 016387727799

A STAR ALLIANCE MEMBER



Premier Access INTL

GZVCZO 53A
UA 79 EEWR0080

39

BORJA/MELVINWONPAT
UA-*****219, Premier Gold, UA*G

Newark-Liberty Intl to Tokyo-Narita

UA 79	GATE	BOARDING BEGINS:	SEAT	BOARDING GROUP 1
EWR-NRT	C121	10:35 AM	53A	
SAT 09 OCT 2021	Gate May Change	Boarding Ends: 11:10 AM Flight Departs: 11:25 AM Flight Arrives: 1:55 PM	Window Economy	

Confirmation: GZVCZO
eTicket 0163877277991

A STAR ALLIANCE MEMBER



Premier Access **INTL**

GZVCZ0 38A
UA 197 EEWR0080

50

BORJA/MELVINWONPAT

UA-****219, Premier Gold, UA*G

Tokyo-Narita to Guam

UA 197

GATE

BOARDING BEGINS

SEAT

NRT-GUM 34

4:10 PM

38A

SUN 10 OCT 2021

Gate May Change

Boarding Ends: **4:35 PM**

Window

Flight Departs: **4:50 PM**

Economy

Flight Arrives: **9:45 PM**

BOARDING
GROUP

1



Confirmation: **GZVCZ0**

eTicket 0163877277991

A STAR ALLIANCE MEMBER

Please note that in response to the COVID-19 pandemic situation, many meetings and conferences have been postponed or are taking place virtually. Some locations have resumed limited in-person meetings which comply with local public health instructions for social distancing. Participants will receive detailed information about attending the meeting from the organizer.

Public US/Eastern M. Won Pat-Borja

Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) - hearings of petitioners (76th session, 2021)

5-8 October 2021
United Nations Headquarters

US/Eastern timezone

Search for Events

- Overview
- Registration
- UN Decolonization Official Website
- Contact
 - 4thcommittee@un.org

Application

PETITIONER REGISTRATION FORM

Registration is open
Deadline 23 Sep 2021

Your registration has been completed Modify Withdraw

Summary

Reference: #55 Date: 13 Sep 2021

Personal Data



Mr.
Male
Melvin
Won Pat-Borja
[Redacted]
melvin.borja@guam.gov
[Redacted]
United States of America

From: Melvin Won Pat Borja melvin.borja@guam.gov
Subject: Government of Guam 4th Committee representation
Date: September 24, 2021 at 9:11 AM
To: Martin Vrstiak vrstiak@un.org



Hafa Adai Martin,

Lieutenant Governor Joshua Tenorio informed me that he was in contact with you regarding our participation at the 4th Committee session Oct. 5-8, 2021. Both he and I have registered via your weblink. Apparently you told him that he does not need to register as a petitioner since he is representing the Governor of Guam. We will be traveling together to New York and I will be speaking in my capacity as Executive Director for the Commission on Decolonization, which is a Government of Guam entity and an agency of the Office of the Governor. Does this change my registration status or application? Will I still be registering as a petitioner? If so, do I still need to send a petition letter or is my registration complete via weblink?

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2. How much time will the LT be given to speak?
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4. Will there be a separate security protocol for LT to get access into the building? I will be handling his arrangements and I'd like to prepare.
5. Are there any specific COVID protocols for UN entry? We are both fully vaccinated and will have the certified documents, however if there is anything else we need, that would help.

Thank you for your time. I look forward to your reply.

Senseramente,

MELVIN B. WON PAT-BORJA
Executive Director, Commission on Decolonization (COD)
President, Department of Chamorro Affairs (DCA)



Mailing Address

P. O. Box 2950, Hagåtña, Guam 96932

Department Contact Information

COD: (671) 475-9545
DCA: (671) 989-2426

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From: Melvin Won Pat Borja melvin.borja@guam.gov
Subject: Re: Government of Guam 4th Committee representation
Date: September 27, 2021 at 10:53 AM
To: Martin Vrstiak vrstiak@un.org



Thank you for your reply. I appreciate you confirming our scheduled day and time to speak. We happened to double check on my registration via website and noticed that the dates changed from Oct 5-8 to Oct 6-11. We had already booked our flights to leave Guam Oct 4 and leave NYC Oct 9. It takes quite a bit of time to process travel through GovGuam, so we had to move immediately on adjusting our arrangements. If I had known that we were confirmed for Oct 6, I wouldn't have changed our flights, however we did not have confirmation on the schedule and we didn't want to risk missing our opportunity.

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On Sat, Sep 25, 2021 at 12:57 AM Martin Vrstiak <vrstiak@un.org> wrote:

Dear Melvin,

Thank you for your email, please see my replies in red.

Best,
Martin

Martin Vraštiak
Disarmament and Peace Affairs Branch, GAEAD
Department for General Assembly and
Conference Management (DGACM)
United Nations, New York, NY 10017, USA

Tel: (+1-212) 963-3266
vrstiak@un.org

From: Melvin Won Pat Borja <melvin.borja@guam.gov>
Sent: Thursday, 23 September, 2021 7:12 PM
To: Martin Vrstiak <vrstiak@un.org>
Subject: Government of Guam 4th Committee representation

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5. Are there any specific COVID protocols for UN entry? We are both fully vaccinated and will have the certified documents, however if there is anything else we need, that would help. **The UN follows an honor system, in your case since you are vaccinated, by entering the premises you certify that you are vaccinated and have no symptoms present. Take your vaccinations cards with you just in case.**

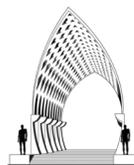
Thank you for your time. I look forward to your reply.

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MELVIN B. WON PAT-BORJA

Executive Director, Commission on Decolonization (COD)

President, Department of Chamorro Affairs (DCA)





Senator Antonio M. Palomo
GUAM MUSEUM
Chamorro Educational Facility
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Mailing Address

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From: Martin Vraštik vrastik@un.org
Subject: RE: Government of Guam 4th Committee representation
Date: September 25, 2021 at 12:57 AM
To: Melvin Won Pat Borja melvin.borja@guam.gov
Cc: Sangeeta Sharma sharma7@un.org, Vincent Wilkinson wilkinsonv@un.org, Claudia Gross claudia.gross@un.org, Maria Isabel Alejandrino alejandrino@un.org



Dear Melvin,

Thank you for your email, please see my replies in red.

Best,
Martin

Martin Vraštik

Disarmament and Peace Affairs Branch, GAEAD
Department for General Assembly and
Conference Management (DGACM)
United Nations, New York, NY 10017, USA

Tel: (+1-212) 963-3266
vrastik@un.org

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To: Martin Vraštik <vrastik@un.org>
Subject: Government of Guam 4th Committee representation

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DCA: (671) 989-2426

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PREMIER ACCESS INTL

FLORES/STEPHANIEGUERRERO

UA-***756 PREMIER GOLD UA*G

GUAM TO TOKYO NARITA

UA196	GATE	BOARDING BEGINS:	SEAT
GUM-NRT	10	11:30A	4A
MON OCTOBER 4 2021	GATE MAY CHANGE	BOARDING ENDS: 11:55 AM	WINDOW
		FLIGHT DEPARTS: 12:10 PM	UNITED POLARI
		FLIGHT ARRIVES: 3:00 PM	BUSINESS CLAS

CONFIRMATION: C55SS7
TICKET: 0103877727800



PREMIER ACCESS INTL

C55SS7 1A
UA 78 D9080A

16

FLORES/STEPHANIEGUERRERO

UA-***756 PREMIER GOLD UA*G

TOKYO NARITA TO NEWARK

UA78	GATE	BOARDING BEGINS:	SEAT	BOARDING GROUP
NRT-EWR	31	4:50P	1A	1
MON OCTOBER 4 2021	GATE MAY CHANGE	BOARDING ENDS: 5:25 PM	WINDOW	
		FLIGHT DEPARTS: 5:40 PM	UNITED POLARIS	
		FLIGHT ARRIVES: 5:05 PM	BUSINESS CLASS	

CONFIRMATION: C55SS7
TICKET: 0103877727800

A STAR ALLIANCE MEMBER



STAPLE HERE

REV. 04/18

CSMS7

CSMS7

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Do not expose to excessive heat or direct sunlight.

STAPLE HERE

REV. 04/18

CSMS7

CSMS7

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Premier Access **INTL**

C55SS7 6L 34
UA 79 EWR0071

FLORES/STEPHANIEGUERRE

UA-****756, Premier Gold, UA*G

Newark-Liberty Intl to Tokyo-Narita

UA 79

GATE

BOARDING BEGINS

SEAT

EWR-NRT C121 10:35 AM 6L

SAT 09 OCT 2021

Gate May Change

Boarding Ends: **11:10 AM** Window
Flight Departs: **11:25 AM** United Polaris
Flight Arrives: **1:55 PM** business class

BOARDING GROUP
1



Confirmation: **C55SS7**

eTicket 01638777278002

A STAR ALLIANCE MEMBER

UG
ZIC
REV 04/18



PREMIER ACCESS **INTL**

C55SS7 4B
UA 197 D91E38

47

FLORES/STEPHANIEGUERRERO

UA-***756 PREMIER GOLD UA*G

TOKYO NARITA TO GUAM

UA197

GATE

BOARDING BEGINS:

SEAT

NRT-GUM 34 4:10P 4B

SUN OCTOBER 10 2021

GATE MAY CHANGE

BOARDING ENDS: 4:35 PM
FLIGHT DEPARTS: 4:50 PM
FLIGHT ARRIVES: 9:45 PM

AISLE
UNITED POLARIS
BUSINESS CLASS

BOARDING GROUP
1



Do not expose to excessive heat or direct sunlight.

STAPLE
HERE

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CONFIRMATION: **C55SS7**

TICKET: 016 3877727800

A STAR ALLIANCE MEMBER



GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
TRAVEL REQUEST AND AUTHORIZATION

TA No. T21-200-007

NOTICE: See Section 3.5.112, Chapter 3 of the Government of Guam Travel and Transportation Manual for instructions.

1. TO Department of Administration	2. FROM (Name of requesting organization) Office of the Governor	3. DATE OF REQUEST September 16, 2021
4. (A) FULL NAME and DATE OF BIRTH OF TRAVELER Joshua F. Tenorio, [REDACTED]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MALE <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE	(B) VENDOR NUMBER: <input type="checkbox"/> Attach Request
(C) COMPLETE ADDRESS OF TRAVELER [REDACTED]	(D) SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER	

The following travel is: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REQUESTED <input type="checkbox"/> AUTHORIZED	5. TITLE OF TRAVELER Lt. Governor of Guam	6. CHARGE ACCOUNT NUMBER 5632A210301GA201-220
7. PLACES OF TRAVEL FROM: Guam TO: New York, NY and Return	8. APPROX. LENGTH OF TRAVEL (in days) 5 days	9. APPROX. DATE TRAVEL COMMENCES October 4, 2021

10. (A) DESCRIBE MODES OF TRAVEL DESIRED (Air, Ship, Train, Private Automobile, etc.) Air - Economy (Roundtrip)	(B) TRAVEL AGENCY DESIRED First Class Travel Agency
11. IF DEPENDENTS ARE AUTHORIZED FOR TRAVEL, GIVE NAMES, AGES, AND RELATIONSHIPS OF EACH N/A	

12. FULLY DESCRIBE PURPOSE OF TRAVEL (Use reverse if more space is necessary) To attend the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) - hearings of petitioners (76th session, 2021) located in New York, NY from October 5-8, 2021.	13. ENTER NUMBER OF COPIES ISSUED 1
14. IF TRAVEL ADVANCE IS DESIRED, GIVE AMOUNT REQUESTED New York: \$286.00 + \$79.00 = \$365.00 + \$109.50 (30%) = \$474.50 x 5 days = \$2,372.50	15. HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS AUTHORIZED

16. SIGNATURE (Name and title of requesting official) JON JUNIOR CALVO, Chief of Staff	18. SIGNATURE (Name and title of authorizing official) LESTER L. CARLSON JR., Director
--	--

17. ESTIMATED COST OF TRAVEL (For use of Administration Department)	19. FOR CERTIFICATION OF AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS
(A) TRANSPORTATION OF TRAVELER \$ 3420.05	Certified Funds Available:
(B) TRANSPORTATION OF DEPENDENTS 0.00	
(C) PER DIEM OF TRAVELLER - \$ <u>474.50</u> x <u>5.0</u> days = 2,372.50	
(D) PER DIEM OF DEPENDENTS 0.00	
(E) TRANSPORTATION OF HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS 0.00	
(F) MISC. ALLOWANCES 0.00 <i>(must itemize on line 9c on Travel Form ACC-TRB001)</i>	
(G) SERVICE FEES 0.00	
TOTAL COST (Estimated) 5,792.55	

SIGNATURE and CONTACT NUMBERS (Cost Estimator) Lynette O. Muna	DATE: 09/16/21
--	-----------------------

20. TO TRAVELER, You are hereby authorized to perform the above described travel in accordance with the provisions of Section 3.5.112, Chapter 3 of the Government of Guam Travel and Transportation Manual. Necessary tickets, transportation requests and other documents are hereto attached.

DIRECTOR, Dept. of Administration

21. I certify that I have received the material of Item 17.

TRAVELER'S SIGNATURE AND CONTACT NUMBER

21.5.03.0001

CLEARED FOR
BANK'S REVIEW

2011

Fwd: FLORES/STEPHANIE GUERRERO 04OCT2021 GUM NRT

1 message

Lynette O. Muna <lynette.muna@guam.gov>
To: "Joaquin A.J. Guerrero II" <joaquin.guerrero@bbmr.guam.gov>

Purchase date now shows 10/4/21

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Josephine C. Cepeda** <josephine.cepeda@guam.gov>
Date: Fri, Sep 17, 2021 at 1:38 PM
Subject: Fwd: FLORES/STEPHANIE GUERRERO 04OCT2021 GUM NRT
To: Lynette O. Muna <lynette.muna@guam.gov>

Here you go!!



Josephine "Poping" Cepeda
Executive Assistant to The Honorable Joshua F. Tenorio
Lieutenant Governor of Guam
Ufisinan I Sigundo Maga'lâhi Guahan
Office of the Lieutenant Governor of Guam
Tel: (671) 473-1110
Email: josephine.cepeda@guam.gov

----- Forwarded message -----

From: "Travel Document" <itinerary@amadeus.com>
Date: Fri, Sep 17, 2021 at 1:32 PM
Subject: FLORES/STEPHANIE GUERRERO 04OCT2021 GUM NRT
To: <JOSEPHINE.CEPEDA@guam.gov>

FIRST CLASS TRAVEL AGENCY
719 S. MARINE CORPS DRIVE
SUITE 102
TAMUNING GU 96913
GUAM
TELEPHONE: 671 649-1543
FAX: 671 649-1565
WEBSITE: 12559747

BOOKING REF: 5L72X0
DATE: 17 SEPTEMBER 2021

FLORES/STEPHANIE GUERRERO
TENORIO/JOSHUA JESS FRANQUEZ

FLIGHT UA 196 - UNITED AIRLINES MON 04 OCTOBER 2021

DEPARTURE: GUAM, GU (A.B WON PAT INTL) 04 OCT 12:10P
ARRIVAL: TOKYO, JP (NARITA INTL), TERMINAL 1 04 OCT 03:00P
FLIGHT BOOKING REF: UA/KYXWFG
RESERVATION CONFIRMED, ECONOMY (Y) DURATION: 03:50

MEAL: LUNCH
NON STOP GUAM TO TOKYO

EQUIPMENT: BOEING 737-800

FLIGHT UA 078 - UNITED AIRLINES MON 04 OCTOBER 2021

DEPARTURE: TOKYO, JP (NARITA INTL), TERMINAL 1 04 OCT 05:40P
ARRIVAL: NEWARK, NJ (NEWARK LIBERTY INTL), TERMINAL C 04 OCT 05:05P
FLIGHT BOOKING REF: UA/KYXWFG
RESERVATION CONFIRMED, ECONOMY (Y) DURATION: 12:25

MEAL: DINNER

NON STOP TOKYO TO NEWARK, NJ
EQUIPMENT: BOEING 787-9

FLIGHT UA 079 - UNITED AIRLINES SAT 09 OCTOBER 2021

DEPARTURE: NEWARK, NJ (NEWARK LIBERTY INTL), TERMINAL C 09 OCT 11:25A
ARRIVAL: TOKYO, JP (NARITA INTL), TERMINAL 1 10 OCT 01:55P
FLIGHT BOOKING REF: UA/KYXWFG
RESERVATION CONFIRMED, ECONOMY (Y) DURATION: 13:30

MEAL: LUNCH

NON STOP NEWARK, NJ TO TOKYO
EQUIPMENT: BOEING 787-9

FLIGHT UA 197 - UNITED AIRLINES SUN 10 OCTOBER 2021

DEPARTURE: TOKYO, JP (NARITA INTL), TERMINAL 1 10 OCT 04:50P
ARRIVAL: GUAM, GU (A.B WON PAT INTL) 10 OCT 09:45P
FLIGHT BOOKING REF: UA/KYXWFG
RESERVATION CONFIRMED, ECONOMY (Y) DURATION: 03:55

MEAL: DINNER

NON STOP TOKYO TO GUAM
EQUIPMENT: BOEING 737-800

FLIGHT(S) CALCULATED AVERAGE CO2 EMISSIONS IS 1297.58 KG/PERSON
SOURCE: ICAO CARBON EMISSIONS CALCULATOR
<http://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/CarbonOffset/Pages/default.aspx>

[HTTPS://BAGS.AMADEUS.COM?R=5L72XO&N=FLORES](https://bags.amadeus.com?R=5L72XO&N=FLORES)
[HTTPS://BAGS.AMADEUS.COM?R=5L72XO&N=TENORIO](https://bags.amadeus.com?R=5L72XO&N=TENORIO)

GENERAL INFORMATION

BUSINESS CLASS FARE QUOTE USD4005.05 PER PERSON
PURCHASE BUSINESS CLASS FARE BY 19SEP
UNRESTRICTED ECONOMY FARE QUOTE USD3420.05 PER PERSON
PURCHASE UNRESTRICTED FARE BY 04OCT

CHECK YOUR TRIP ONLINE
CLICK HERE TENORIO JOSHUA JESS FRANQUEZ

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--



Lynette O. Muna
Executive Management Director
Ufisinan I Maga' Haga
Office of the Governor of Guam
Ricardo J. Bordallo Governor's Complex
Hagatna, Guam 96910
T: (671) 473-1120
M: (671) 727-7528

P Save a tree... please do not print this e-mail unless you really need to.

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Josephine C. Cepeda <josephine.cepeda@guam.gov>

Fwd: UN 4th Committee Regular Session Dates and Registration Link

Eliza G. Dames <eliza.dames@guam.gov>
 To: "Josephine C. Cepeda" <josephine.cepeda@guam.gov>
 Cc: "Shamra L.A. Chargualaf" <shamra.chargualaf@guam.gov>

Wed, Sep 15, 2021 at 12:12 PM

Poping,
 I understand that LT will attend this meeting.
 Noticed you were not in this email.

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Gov. Lourdes A. Leon Guerrero** <governor@guam.gov>
 Date: Wed, Sep 15, 2021 at 12:10 PM
 Subject: Fwd: UN 4th Committee Regular Session Dates and Registration Link
 To: Eliza G. Dames <eliza.dames@guam.gov>

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Natasha Suba** <natasha.suba@guam.gov>
 Date: Wed, Sep 15, 2021 at 12:06 PM
 Subject: UN 4th Committee Regular Session Dates and Registration Link
 To: Gov. Lourdes A. Leon Guerrero <governor@guam.gov>, Speaker's Office <speaker@guamlegislature.org>, Sen. Telena C. Nelson <senatortcnelson@guamlegislature.org>, <senatorchrisduenas@gmail.com>, Edward Duenas <efm3@ite.net>, DeweyJohn C. Huffer <dhuffer@gmail.com>, Victoria-Lola Leon Guerrero <victoria.lola@gmail.com>, Michael Lujan Bevacqua <mlbasquiat@hotmail.com>, Adrian P Cruz <adrian.cruz@guam.gov>, Jesse Alig <jesse.alig@pitiguam.com>, Chauntae Quichocho <chauntaequi@gmail.com>, Mary Therese Flores Cruz <mtfcruz@triton.uog.edu>, Kenneth Gofigan Kuper <kennethkuper@gmail.com>
 Cc: Melvin Won Pat Borja <melvin.borja@guam.gov>, Nolan Flores <nolan.flores@guam.gov>

Håfa Adai Board Members,

The UN Fourth Committee Regular Session will be convening from October 5-8, 2021 at the UN Headquarters in NYC.
 I have attached the registration link if you are interested in attending the session. Melvin and LT will be making the trip to provide in-person testimony.

Registration to petition closes on September 23, 2021.

<https://indico.un.org/event/1000220/overview>

Senseramente,



Natasha L. Suba
Program Coordinator
Commission on Decolonization
Ufisinan i Maga'hågan Guåhan

Office of the Governor of Guam**Mailing Address**

P. O. Box 2950
Hagåtña, Guam 96932

Physical Address

Ricardo J. Bordallo Governor's Complex
Adelup, Hagåtña, Guam 96910

Office Contact Information

(671) 475-9545
(671) 472-8931 (Switchboard)
(671) 477-4826 (Switchboard Fax)
decol@guam.gov

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Governor Lourdes Leon Guerrero
Ricardo J. Bordallo Governor's Complex
Office of the Governor
Hagatna, Guam
(671) 472-8931



Eliza Dames
Special Assistant
Ricardo J. Bordallo Governor's Complex
Office of the Governor
Hagatna, Guam
(671) 473-1104

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Josephine C. Cepeda <josephine.cepeda@guam.gov>

Fwd: [Indico] Registration for Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) - hearings of petitioners (76th session, 2021)

1 message

Joshua F Tenorio <joshua.tenorio@guam.gov>
To: "Josephine C. Cepeda" <josephine.cepeda@guam.gov>

Tue, Sep 14, 2021 at 3:42 PM

----- Forwarded message -----

From: <noreply@un.org>
Date: Tue, Sep 14, 2021 at 3:22 PM
Subject: [Indico] Registration for Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) - hearings of petitioners (76th session, 2021)
To: <joshua.tenorio@guam.gov>

United Nations - Accreditation System

English

Dear Mr. Joshua Tenorio,

This message is to acknowledge receipt of your registration for the event

Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) - hearings of petitioners (76th session, 2021) - United Nations Headquarters - 5 Oct 2021, 21:00.

The registration is **pending approval** by the Secretariat.

You will receive an additional email when your registration has been processed.

Thank you and best regards,

The Secretariat

Français

Cher(e) Mr. Joshua Tenorio,

Nous accusons réception de votre enregistrement pour la conférence

Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) - hearings of petitioners (76th session, 2021) - United Nations Headquarters - 5 Oct 2021, 21:00.

Votre demande de participation est **en attente d'approbation** par le secrétariat.

Vous recevrez un courriel une fois que votre demande aura été traitée.

Merci et meilleures salutations,

Le Secrétariat

Español

Estimado Mr. Joshua Tenorio,

Acusamos recibo de su inscripción para la conferencia de

**Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) - hearings of petitioners (76th session, 2021)
- United Nations Headquarters - 5 Oct 2021, 21:00.**

Su formulario de solicitud está **pendiente de aprobación** por la secretaria.

Recibirá un correo electrónico una vez que su solicitud haya sido procesada y aprobada.

Atentamente,

La Secretaría

--
Senseramente,



JOSHUA F. TENORIO
Segundo Maga'låhen Guahan
Lieutenant Governor of Guam
Office of the Lieutenant Governor
Ricardo J. Bordallo Governor's Complex
Adelup, Guam 96910
Tel: (671) 473-1110

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Please note that in response to the COVID-19 pandemic situation, many meetings and conferences have been postponed or are taking place virtually. Some locations have resumed limited in-person meetings which comply with local public health instructions for social distancing. Participants will receive detailed information about attending the meeting from the organizer.

Public US/Eastern J. Tenorio

Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) - hearings of petitioners (76th session, 2021)

5-8 October 2021
United Nations Headquarters
US/Eastern timezone

Search for Events

- Overview
- Registration
- UN Decolonization Official Website
- Contact
4thcommittee@un.org

Application PETITIONER REGISTRATION FORM

Registration is open
Deadline 23 Sep 2021

Your registration has been completed Modify Withdraw

Summary

Reference: #64 Date: 14 Sep 2021

Personal Data



Mr.
Male
Joshua
Tenorio
[Redacted]
joshua.tenorio@guam.gov
[Redacted]
United States of America

Registration ID	2026/03/16
First Name	Brown
Last Name	Bald
Age	70
Request for hearing	
Country	Guam
Organization	Office of the Governor
Position	Lieutenant Governor of Guam
Disclaimer	
Do you agree to the terms and conditions of the registration?	Yes
Session block registration	

Use this link to come back to this page.

Make sure to keep it private as you do not need to be logged in to access it

<https://indico.un.org/event/1000220/registrations/5805/?token=3c9ff2fb-e79b-4aa3-8daa-1e358f96edde>



 An official website of the United States government

 GSA

FY 2022 Per Diem Rates for New York

I'm interested in:

Lodging by month (excluding taxes) | October 2021 - September 2022

Cities not appearing below may be located within a county for which rates are listed. To determine what county a city is located in, visit the [National Association of Counties \(NACO\) website](#) (a non-federal website).

Primary Destination 	County 	2021 Oct	Nov	Dec	2022 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Albany	Albany	\$114	\$114	\$114	\$114	\$114	\$114	\$114	\$114	\$114	\$114	\$114	\$114
Binghamton	Broome	\$101	\$101	\$101	\$101	\$101	\$101	\$101	\$101	\$101	\$101	\$101	\$101
Buffalo	Erie	\$106	\$106	\$106	\$106	\$106	\$106	\$106	\$106	\$106	\$106	\$106	\$106
Floral Park / Garden City / Great Neck	Nassau	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$150
Glens Falls	Warren	\$102	\$102	\$102	\$102	\$102	\$102	\$102	\$102	\$102	\$168	\$168	\$102
Ithaca	Tompkins	\$134	\$134	\$104	\$104	\$134	\$134	\$134	\$134	\$134	\$134	\$134	\$134
Kingston	Ulster	\$113	\$113	\$113	\$113	\$113	\$113	\$113	\$113	\$113	\$113	\$113	\$113
Lake Placid	Essex	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$112	\$112	\$112	\$112	\$182	\$182	\$125
New York City	Bronx / Kings / New York / Queens / Richmond	\$286	\$286	\$286	\$159	\$159	\$258	\$258	\$258	\$258	\$220	\$220	\$286
Niagara Falls	Niagara	\$96	\$96	\$96	\$96	\$96	\$96	\$96	\$96	\$115	\$115	\$115	\$96

Meals & Incidentals (M&IE) Breakdown ⁱ

Use this table to find the following information for federal employee travel:

M&IE Total - the full daily amount received for a single calendar day of travel when that day is neither the first nor last day of travel.

Breakfast, lunch, dinner, incidentals - Separate amounts for meals and incidentals. M&IE Total = Breakfast + Lunch + Dinner + Incidentals. Sometimes meal amounts must be deducted from trip voucher. [See More Information](#)

First & last day of travel - amount received on the first and last day of travel and equals 75% of total M&IE.

Primary Destination ⁱ	County ⁱ	M&IE Total	Continental Breakfast/Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner	Incidental Expenses	First & Last Day of Travel ⁱ
Albany	Albany	\$69	\$16	\$17	\$31	\$5	\$51.75
Binghamton	Broome	\$64	\$14	\$16	\$29	\$5	\$48.00
Buffalo	Erie	\$69	\$16	\$17	\$31	\$5	\$51.75
Floral Park / Garden City / Great Neck	Nassau	\$74	\$17	\$18	\$34	\$5	\$55.50
Glens Falls	Warren	\$69	\$16	\$17	\$31	\$5	\$51.75
Ithaca	Tompkins	\$74	\$17	\$18	\$34	\$5	\$55.50
Kingston	Ulster	\$69	\$16	\$17	\$31	\$5	\$51.75
Lake Placid	Essex	\$79	\$18	\$20	\$36	\$5	\$59.25
New York City	Bronx / Kings / New York / Queens / Richmond	\$79	\$18	\$20	\$36	\$5	\$59.25
Niagara Falls	Niagara	\$69	\$16	\$17	\$31	\$5	\$51.75

I'm interested in:

Last Reviewed: 2021-08-09

Financial Statement (Balance Sheet)

The following table shows the balance sheet for the year ended 31/12/2016.

Assets: The total assets are £100,000, consisting of £80,000 in non-current assets and £20,000 in current assets.

Liabilities: The total liabilities are £80,000, consisting of £60,000 in non-current liabilities and £20,000 in current liabilities.

Equity: The total equity is £20,000, consisting of £10,000 in share capital and £10,000 in retained earnings.

Category	Item	Value (£)
Assets	Non-current assets	80,000
	Current assets	20,000
Liabilities	Non-current liabilities	60,000
	Current liabilities	20,000
Equity	Share capital	10,000
	Retained earnings	10,000

1/1/2017



GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
TRAVEL REQUEST AND AUTHORIZATION

TA No. T21-200-008

NOTICE: See Section 3.5.112, Chapter 3 of the Government of Guam Travel and Transportation Manual for instructions.

1. TO Department of Administration	2. FROM (Name of requesting organization) Office of the Governor	3. DATE OF REQUEST September 16, 2021
--	--	---

4. (A) FULL NAME and DATE OF BIRTH OF TRAVELER Stephanie G. Flores, [REDACTED]	<input type="checkbox"/> MALE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FEMALE	(B) VENDOR NUMBER: <input type="checkbox"/> Attach Request
(C) COMPLETE ADDRESS OF TRAVELER [REDACTED]		(D) SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

The following travel is: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REQUESTED <input type="checkbox"/> AUTHORIZED	5. TITLE OF TRAVELER Special Assistant	6. CHARGE ACCOUNT NUMBER 5632A210301GA201-220
--	--	---

7. PLACES OF TRAVEL FROM: Guam TO: New York, NY and Return	8. APPROX. LENGTH OF TRAVEL (in days) 5 days	9. APPROX. DATE TRAVEL COMMENCES October 4, 2021
--	--	--

10. (A) DESCRIBE MODES OF TRAVEL DESIRED (Air, Ship, Train, Private Automobile, etc.) Air - Economy (Roundtrip)	(B) TRAVEL AGENCY DESIRED First Class Travel Agency
---	---

11. IF DEPENDENTS ARE AUTHORIZED FOR TRAVEL, GIVE NAMES, AGES, AND RELATIONSHIPS OF EACH N/A
--

12. FULLY DESCRIBE PURPOSE OF TRAVEL (Use reverse if more space is necessary) To staff the Lt. Governor at the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) - hearings of petitioners (76th session, 2021) held in New York, NY from October 5-8, 2021.	13. ENTER NUMBER OF TR'S ISSUED SEP 16 2021 Bureau of Budget and Household Effects Authorized CLEARED PER BBMB'S REVIEW SEP 20 2021
--	---

14. IF TRAVEL ADVANCE IS DESIRED, GIVE AMOUNT REQUESTED New York: \$286.00 + \$79.00 = \$365.00 + \$91.25 (25%) = \$456.25 x 5 days = \$2,281.25	15. HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS AUTHORIZED
--	----------------------------------

16. SIGNATURE (Name and title of requesting official) <i>[Signature]</i> JON JUNIOR CALVO, Chief of Staff	18. SIGNATURE (Name and title of authorizing official) <i>[Signature]</i> LESTER L. CARLSON JR, Director
--	---

17. ESTIMATED COST OF TRAVEL (For use of Administration Department)	19. FOR CERTIFICATION OF AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS
(A) TRANSPORTATION OF TRAVELER \$ 3,420.05 8,410.85	Certified Funds Available:
(B) TRANSPORTATION OF DEPENDENTS 0.00	
(C) PER DIEM OF TRAVELLER - \$ 456.25 x 5.0 days = 2,281.25	
(D) PER DIEM OF DEPENDENTS 0.00	
(E) TRANSPORTATION OF HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS 0.00	
(F) MISC. ALLOWANCES 0.00	
(G) SERVICE FEES 0.00	
TOTAL COST (Estimated) \$5,701.30 \$5,701.10	

SIGNATURE and CONTACT NUMBERS (Cost Estimator) Lynette O. Muna	CERTIFYING OFFICER <i>[Signature]</i> Lynette O. Muna
--	--

20. TO TRAVELER, You are hereby authorized to perform the above described travel in accordance with the provisions of Section 3.5.112, Chapter 3 of the Government of Guam Travel and Transportation Manual. Necessary tickets, transportation requests and other documents are hereto attached.

DIRECTOR, Dept. of Administration

DATE

21. I certify that I have received the material of Item 17.

TRAVELER'S SIGNATURE AND CONTACT NUMBER

DATE

VIEW IR
CLEAN

Fwd: FLORES/STEPHANIE GUERRERO 04OCT2021 GUM NRT

1 message

Lynette O. Muna <lynette.muna@guam.gov>
To: "Joaquin A.J. Guerrero II" <joaquin.guerrero@bbmr.guam.gov>

Please see the updated itinerary for **Stephanie Flores** that includes the restricted fare.

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Josephine C. Cepeda <josephine.cepeda@guam.gov>
Date: Mon, Sep 20, 2021 at 12:05 PM
Subject: Fwd: FLORES/STEPHANIE GUERRERO 04OCT2021 GUM NRT
To: Lynette O. Muna <lynette.muna@guam.gov>

Hi Lynette,

As per your request, please find the revised travel itinerary for the LT. Governor and Steph:

Kindly let me know if you have any questions.

Thank you and have a great and safe day.

Poping



Josephine "Poping" Cepeda
Executive Assistant to The Honorable Joshua F. Tenorio
Lieutenant Governor of Guam
Ufisinan I Sigundo Maga'lâhi Guahan
Office of the Lieutenant Governor of Guam
Tel: (671) 473-1110
Email: josephine.cepeda@guam.gov

----- Forwarded message -----

From: "Travel Document" <itinerary@amadeus.com>
Date: Mon, Sep 20, 2021 at 11:55 AM
Subject: FLORES/STEPHANIE GUERRERO 04OCT2021 GUM NRT
To: <JOSEPHINE.CEPEDA@guam.gov>

FIRST CLASS TRAVEL AGENCY
719 S. MARINE CORPS DRIVE
SUITE 102
TAMUNING GU 96913
GUAM
TELEPHONE: 671 649-1543
FAX: 671 649-1565
WEBSITE: 12559747

BOOKING REF: 5L72XO
DATE: 20 SEPTEMBER 2021

FLORES/STEPHANIE GUERRERO
TENORIO/JOSHUA JESS FRANQUEZ

FLIGHT UA 196 - UNITED AIRLINES MON 04 OCTOBER 2021

DEPARTURE: GUAM, GU (A.B WON PAT INTL) 04 OCT 12:10P
ARRIVAL: TOKYO, JP (NARITA INTL), TERMINAL 1 04 OCT 03:00P
FLIGHT BOOKING REF: UA/KYXWFG
RESERVATION CONFIRMED, ECONOMY (S) DURATION: 03:50

MEAL: LUNCH

NON STOP GUAM TO TOKYO
EQUIPMENT: BOEING 737-800

FLIGHT UA 078 - UNITED AIRLINES MON 04 OCTOBER 2021

DEPARTURE: TOKYO, JP (NARITA INTL), TERMINAL 1 04 OCT 05:40P
ARRIVAL: NEWARK, NJ (NEWARK LIBERTY INTL), TERMINAL C 04 OCT 05:05P
FLIGHT BOOKING REF: UA/KYXWFG
RESERVATION CONFIRMED, ECONOMY (S) DURATION: 12:25

MEAL: DINNER

NON STOP TOKYO TO NEWARK, NJ
EQUIPMENT: BOEING 787-9

FLIGHT UA 079 - UNITED AIRLINES SAT 09 OCTOBER 2021

DEPARTURE: NEWARK, NJ (NEWARK LIBERTY INTL), TERMINAL C 09 OCT 11:25A
ARRIVAL: TOKYO, JP (NARITA INTL), TERMINAL 1 10 OCT 01:55P
FLIGHT BOOKING REF: UA/KYXWFG
RESERVATION CONFIRMED, ECONOMY (S) DURATION: 13:30

MEAL: LUNCH

NON STOP NEWARK, NJ TO TOKYO
EQUIPMENT: BOEING 787-9

FLIGHT UA 197 - UNITED AIRLINES SUN 10 OCTOBER 2021

DEPARTURE: TOKYO, JP (NARITA INTL), TERMINAL 1 10 OCT 04:50P
ARRIVAL: GUAM, GU (A.B WON PAT INTL) 10 OCT 09:45P
FLIGHT BOOKING REF: UA/KYXWFG
RESERVATION CONFIRMED, ECONOMY (S) DURATION: 03:55

MEAL: DINNER

NON STOP TOKYO TO GUAM
EQUIPMENT: BOEING 737-800

FLIGHT(S) CALCULATED AVERAGE CO2 EMISSIONS IS 1297.58 KG/PERSON
SOURCE: ICAO CARBON EMISSIONS CALCULATOR
<http://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/CarbonOffset/Pages/default.aspx>

[HTTPS://BAGS.AMADEUS.COM?R=5L72XO&N=FLORES](https://bags.amadeus.com?R=5L72XO&N=FLORES)
[HTTPS://BAGS.AMADEUS.COM?R=5L72XO&N=TENORIO](https://bags.amadeus.com?R=5L72XO&N=TENORIO)



Please note that in response to the COVID-19 pandemic situation, many meetings and conferences have been postponed or are taking place virtually. Some locations have resumed limited in-person meetings which comply with local public health instructions for social distancing. Participants will receive detailed information about attending the meeting from the organizer.

Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) - hearings of petitioners (76th session, 2021)

5-8 October 2021
United Nations Headquarters

Search for Events Search

US/Eastern time zone

- Overview
- Registration
- UN Decolonization Official Website
- Contact: 4thcommittee@un.org

IMPORTANT: Kindly note that the hearings of petitioners by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) may be subject to change or cancellation due to the evolving situation with the COVID- 19 pandemic.

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) considers a broad range of issues including a cluster of five decolonization-related agenda items.

It also hears statements from representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and petitioners at its annual sessions.

Starts 5 Oct 2021, 15:00
Ends 8 Oct 2021, 18:00
US/Eastern
United Nations Headquarters

Please find below some helpful guides:

- How to create an account
- How to register for the session

Application
Application for this event is currently open. [Apply now >](#)



 An official website of the United States government

GSA

FY 2022 Per Diem Rates for New York

I'm interested in:

Lodging by month (excluding taxes) | October 2021 - September 2022

Cities not appearing below may be located within a county for which rates are listed. To determine what county a city is located in, visit the National Association of Counties (NACO) website (a non-federal website).

Primary Destination 	County 	2021 Oct	Nov	Dec	2022 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Albany	Albany	\$114	\$114	\$114	\$114	\$114	\$114	\$114	\$114	\$114	\$114	\$114	\$114
Binghamton	Broome	\$101	\$101	\$101	\$101	\$101	\$101	\$101	\$101	\$101	\$101	\$101	\$101
Buffalo	Erie	\$106	\$106	\$106	\$106	\$106	\$106	\$106	\$106	\$106	\$106	\$106	\$106
Floral Park / Garden City / Great Neck	Nassau	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$150
Glens Falls	Warren	\$102	\$102	\$102	\$102	\$102	\$102	\$102	\$102	\$102	\$168	\$168	\$102
Ithaca	Tompkins	\$134	\$134	\$104	\$104	\$134	\$134	\$134	\$134	\$134	\$134	\$134	\$134
Kingston	Ulster	\$113	\$113	\$113	\$113	\$113	\$113	\$113	\$113	\$113	\$113	\$113	\$113
Lake Placid	Essex	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$112	\$112	\$112	\$112	\$182	\$182	\$125
New York City	Bronx / Kings / New York / Queens / Richmond	\$286	\$286	\$286	\$159	\$159	\$258	\$258	\$258	\$258	\$220	\$220	\$286
Niagara Falls	Niagara	\$96	\$96	\$96	\$96	\$96	\$96	\$96	\$96	\$115	\$115	\$115	\$96

Meals & Incidentals (M&IE) Breakdown ⁱ

Use this table to find the following information for federal employee travel:

M&IE Total - the full daily amount received for a single calendar day of travel when that day is neither the first nor last day of travel.

Breakfast, lunch, dinner, incidentals - Separate amounts for meals and incidentals. $M\&IE\ Total = Breakfast + Lunch + Dinner + Incidentals$. Sometimes meal amounts must be deducted from trip voucher. See [More Information](#)

First & last day of travel - amount received on the first and last day of travel and equals 75% of total M&IE.

Primary Destination ⁱ	County ⁱ	M&IE Total	Continental Breakfast/Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner	Incidental Expenses	First & Last Day of Travel ⁱ
Albany	Albany	\$69	\$16	\$17	\$31	\$5	\$51.75
Binghamton	Broome	\$64	\$14	\$16	\$29	\$5	\$48.00
Buffalo	Erie	\$69	\$16	\$17	\$31	\$5	\$51.75
Floral Park / Garden City / Great Neck	Nassau	\$74	\$17	\$18	\$34	\$5	\$55.50
Glens Falls	Warren	\$69	\$16	\$17	\$31	\$5	\$51.75
Ithaca	Tompkins	\$74	\$17	\$18	\$34	\$5	\$55.50
Kingston	Ulster	\$69	\$16	\$17	\$31	\$5	\$51.75
Lake Placid	Essex	\$79	\$18	\$20	\$36	\$5	\$59.25
New York City	Bronx / Kings / New York / Queens / Richmond	\$79	\$18	\$20	\$36	\$5	\$59.25
Niagara Falls	Niagara	\$69	\$16	\$17	\$31	\$5	\$51.75

I'm interested in:

Last Reviewed: 2021-08-09



GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
TRAVEL REQUEST AND AUTHORIZATION

TA No. T21-200-009

NOTICE: See Section 3.5.112, Chapter 3 of the Government of Guam Travel and Transportation Manual for instructions.

1. TO Department of Administration	2. FROM (Name of requesting organization) Office of the Governor	3. DATE OF REQUEST September 16, 2021
--	--	---

4. (A) FULL NAME and DATE OF BIRTH OF TRAVELER Melvin B. Won Pat-Borja, [REDACTED]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MALE <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE	(B) VENDOR NUMBER: Attach Request
(C) COMPLETE ADDRESS OF TRAVELER [REDACTED]		(D) SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

The following travel is: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REQUESTED <input type="checkbox"/> AUTHORIZED	5. TITLE OF TRAVELER Lt. Governor of Guam	6. CHARGE ACCOUNT NUMBER 100A220206SE018-220
--	---	--

7. PLACES OF TRAVEL FROM: Guam TO: New York, NY and Return	8. APPROX. LENGTH OF TRAVEL (in days) 5 days	9. APPROX. DATE TRAVEL COMMENCES October 4, 2021
--	--	--

10. (A) DESCRIBE MODES OF TRAVEL DESIRED (Air, Ship, Train, Private Automobile, etc.) Air - Economy (Roundtrip)	(B) TRAVEL AGENCY DESIRED First Class Travel Agency
---	---

11. IF DEPENDENTS ARE AUTHORIZED FOR TRAVEL, GIVE NAMES, AGES, AND RELATIONSHIPS OF EACH
N/A

12. FULLY DESCRIBE PURPOSE OF TRAVEL (Use reverse if more space is necessary)
To attend the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) - hearings of petitioners (76th session, 2021) held in New York, NY from October 5-8, 2021.

14. IF TRAVEL ADVANCE IS DESIRED, GIVE AMOUNT REQUESTED
New York: \$286.00 + \$79.00 = \$365.00 + \$91.25 (25%) = \$456.25 x 5 days = \$2,281.25

16. SIGNATURE (Name and title of requesting official)
[Signature]
JUN JUNIOR CALVO, Chief of Staff

18. SIGNATURE (Name and title of authorizing official)
[Signature]
LESTER L. CARLSON JR, Director **SEP 20 2021**

17. ESTIMATED COST OF TRAVEL (For use of Administration Department)

(A) TRANSPORTATION OF TRAVELER	\$ 1,840.05
(B) TRANSPORTATION OF DEPENDENTS	0.00
(C) PER DIEM OF TRAVELLER - \$ 456.25 x 5.0 days =	2,281.25
(D) PER DIEM OF DEPENDENTS	0.00
(E) TRANSPORTATION OF HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS	0.00
(F) MISC. ALLOWANCES (must itemize on line 9c on Travel Form ACC-TRB001)	0.00
(G) SERVICE FEES	0.00
TOTAL COST (Estimated)	\$ 4,121.30

19. FOR CERTIFICATION OF AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

Certified Funds Available:

[Signature]
Meivin Won Pat Borja
CERTIFYING OFFICER

DATE: **9/16/21**

SIGNATURE and CONTACT NUMBERS (Cost Estimator)
[Signature]
Lynette O. Muna

20. TO TRAVELER, You are hereby authorized to perform the above described travel in accordance with the provisions of Section 3.5.112, Chapter 3 of the Government of Guam Travel and Transportation Manual. Necessary tickets, transportation requests and other documents are herelo attached.

DIRECTOR, Dept. of Administration

DATE

21 I certify that I have received the material of Item 17.

[Signature] **[REDACTED]**
TRAVELER'S SIGNATURE AND CONTACT NUMBER

7/16/21
DATE

21.5.0206.0002

COVID-19 Vaccination Record Card

Please keep this record card, which includes medical information about the vaccines you have received.

Por favor, guarde esta tarjeta de registro, que incluye información médica sobre las vacunas que ha recibido.

WON DAT-BORUA **MELVIN**

Last Name

First Name

MI



Date of birth

Patient number (medical record or IIS record number)

Vaccine	Product Name/Manufacturer Lot Number	Date	Healthcare Professional or Clinic Site
1 st Dose COVID-19	Pfizer Lot #: EL3247 Exp. Date: 05/2021	02/11/21 mm dd yy	UOG GUAM
2 nd Dose COVID-19	Pfizer Lot #: EN6204 Exp. Date: 06/2021	03/12/21 mm dd yy	UOG GUAM
Other		____/____/____ mm dd yy	
Other		____/____/____ mm dd yy	



Tyler Bautista <tyler.bautista@bbmr.guam.gov>

Fwd: BORJA/MELVIN WONPAT 04OCT2021 GUM NRT

1 message

Lynette O. Muna <lynette.muna@guam.gov>
To: tyler.bautista@bbmr.guam.gov

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Josephine C. Cepeda <josephine.cepeda@guam.gov>
Date: Mon, Sep 20, 2021 at 12:06 PM
Subject: Fwd: BORJA/MELVIN WONPAT 04OCT2021 GUM NRT
To: Lynette O. Muna <lynette.muna@guam.gov>

Hi Lynette,

Please find Melvin's revised travel itinerary reflecting restricted fare.

Thank you,
Poping



Josephine "Poping" Cepeda
Executive Assistant to The Honorable Joshua F. Tenorio
Lieutenant Governor of Guam
Ufisinan I Sigundo Maga'lahi Guahan
Office of the Lieutenant Governor of Guam
Tel: (671) 473-1110
Email: josephine.cepeda@guam.gov

----- Forwarded message -----

From: "Travel Document" <itinerary@amadeus.com>
Date: Mon, Sep 20, 2021 at 11:30 AM
Subject: BORJA/MELVIN WONPAT 04OCT2021 GUM NRT
To: <JOSEPHINE.CEPEDA@guam.gov>

FIRST CLASS TRAVEL AGENCY
719 S. MARINE CORPS DRIVE
SUITE 102
TAMUNING GU 96913
GUAM
TELEPHONE: 671 649-1543
FAX: 671 649-1565
WEBSITE: 12559747

BOOKING REF: 6DGOQ4
DATE: 20 SEPTEMBER 2021
BORJA/MELVIN WONPAT

FLIGHT UA 196 - UNITED AIRLINES MON 04 OCTOBER 2021

DEPARTURE: GUAM, GU (A.B WON PAT INTL) 04 OCT 12:10P
ARRIVAL: TOKYO, JP (NARITA INTL), TERMINAL 1 04 OCT 03:00P
FLIGHT BOOKING REF: UA/GZVCZ0
RESERVATION CONFIRMED, ECONOMY (S) DURATION: 03:50

MEAL: LUNCH

NON STOP GUAM TO TOKYO
EQUIPMENT: BOEING 737-800

FLIGHT UA 078 - UNITED AIRLINES MON 04 OCTOBER 2021

DEPARTURE: TOKYO, JP (NARITA INTL), TERMINAL 1 04 OCT 05:40P
ARRIVAL: NEWARK, NJ (NEWARK LIBERTY INTL), TERMINAL C 04 OCT 05:05P
FLIGHT BOOKING REF: UA/GZVCZ0
RESERVATION CONFIRMED, ECONOMY (S) DURATION: 12:25

MEAL: DINNER

NON STOP TOKYO TO NEWARK, NJ
EQUIPMENT: BOEING 787-9

FLIGHT UA 079 - UNITED AIRLINES SAT 09 OCTOBER 2021

DEPARTURE: NEWARK, NJ (NEWARK LIBERTY INTL), TERMINAL C 09 OCT 11:25A
ARRIVAL: TOKYO, JP (NARITA INTL), TERMINAL 1 10 OCT 01:55P
FLIGHT BOOKING REF: UA/GZVCZ0
RESERVATION CONFIRMED, ECONOMY (S) DURATION: 13:30

MEAL: LUNCH

NON STOP NEWARK, NJ TO TOKYO

EQUIPMENT: BOEING 787-9

FLIGHT UA 197 - UNITED AIRLINES SUN 10 OCTOBER 2021

DEPARTURE: TOKYO, JP (NARITA INTL), TERMINAL 1 10 OCT 04:50P
 ARRIVAL: GUAM, GU (A.B WON PAT INTL) 10 OCT 09:45P
 FLIGHT BOOKING REF: UA/GZVCZ0
 RESERVATION CONFIRMED, ECONOMY (5) DURATION: 03:55

MEAL: DINNER

NON STOP TOKYO TO GUAM
 EQUIPMENT: BOEING 737-800

FLIGHT(S) CALCULATED AVERAGE CO2 EMISSIONS IS 1297.58 KG/PERSON
 SOURCE: ICAO CARBON EMISSIONS CALCULATOR
<http://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/CarbonOffset/Pages/default.aspx>

[HTTPS://BAGS.AMADEUS.COM?R=6DGOQ4&N=BORJA](https://bags.amadeus.com?R=6DGOQ4&N=BORJA)

GENERAL INFORMATION

REFUNDABLE WITH A FEE/CHANGES ALLOWED
 RESTRICTED ECONOMY CLASS USD1840.05 PER PERSON
 PURCHASE BY 20SEP

CHECK YOUR TRIP ONLINE

[CLICK HERE: BORJA MELVIN WONPAT](#)

Data Protection Notice: Your personal data will be processed in accordance with the applicable carrier's privacy policy and, if your booking is made via a reservation system provider ("GDS"), with its privacy policy. These are available at or from the carrier or GDS directly. You should read this documentation, which applies to your booking and specifies, for example, how your personal data is collected, stored, used, disclosed and transferred. (applicable for interline carriage)



Lynette O. Muna
 Executive Management Director
 Ufisinan I Maga' Haga
 Office of the Governor of Guam
 Ricardo J. Bordallo Governor's Complex
 Hagatna, Guam 96910
 T: (671) 473-1120
 M: (671) 727-7528

P Save a tree... please do not print this e-mail unless you really need to.

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: This email and any files transmitted with it may be legally privileged and confidential and are intended solely for the use of the individual or entity above. If you : that any view, dissemination or copying of this email, or taking any action in reliance on the contents of this information is strictly prohibited. If you received this transmission in error, please n arrange for the return of this email and any files to us or to verify it has been deleted from your system.



Natasha Suba <natasha.suba@guam.gov>

Fwd: BORJA/MELVIN WONPAT 04OCT2021 GUM NRT

Josephine C. Cepeda <josephine.cepeda@guam.gov>
To: Natasha Suba <natasha.suba@guam.gov>

Wed, Sep 15, 2021 at 10:48 AM

Hi Tasha,

Please find below Mel's travel itinerary.

Let me know if you have any questions.

Thank you and have a pleasant and safe day.

Poping



Executive Assistant to The Honorable Joshua F. Tenorio
Lieutenant Governor of Guam
Ufisinan I Sigundo Maga'Iáhi Guahan
Office of the Lieutenant Governor of Guam
Tel: (671) 473-1110
Email: josephine.cepeda@guam.gov

----- Forwarded message -----

From: "Travel Document" <itinerary@amadeus.com>
Date: Wed, Sep 15, 2021 at 10:37 AM
Subject: BORJA/MELVIN WONPAT 04OCT2021 GUM NRT
To: <JOSEPHINE.CEPEDA@guam.gov>

FIRST CLASS TRAVEL AGENCY
719 S. MARINE CORPS DRIVE
SUITE 102
TAMUNING GU 96913
GUAM
TELEPHONE: 671 649-1543
FAX: 671 649-1565
WEBSITE: 12559747

BOOKING REF: 6DG0Q4
DATE: 15 SEPTEMBER 2021
BORJA/MELVIN WONPAT

FLIGHT UA 196 - UNITED AIRLINES MON 04 OCTOBER 2021

DEPARTURE: GUAM, GU (A.B WON PAT INTL) 04 OCT 12:10P
 ARRIVAL: TOKYO, JP (NARITA INTL), TERMINAL 1 04 OCT 03:00P
 FLIGHT BOOKING REF: UA/GZVCZ0
 RESERVATION CONFIRMED, ECONOMY (Y) DURATION: 03:50

MEAL: LUNCH

NON STOP GUAM TO TOKYO
 EQUIPMENT: BOEING 737-800

FLIGHT UA 078 - UNITED AIRLINES MON 04 OCTOBER 2021

DEPARTURE: TOKYO, JP (NARITA INTL), TERMINAL 1 04 OCT 05:40P
 ARRIVAL: NEWARK, NJ (NEWARK LIBERTY INTL), TERMINAL C 04 OCT 05:05P
 FLIGHT BOOKING REF: UA/GZVCZ0
 RESERVATION CONFIRMED, ECONOMY (Y) DURATION: 12:25

MEAL: DINNER

NON STOP TOKYO TO NEWARK, NJ
 EQUIPMENT: BOEING 787-9

FLIGHT UA 079 - UNITED AIRLINES SAT 09 OCTOBER 2021

DEPARTURE: NEWARK, NJ (NEWARK LIBERTY INTL), TERMINAL C 09 OCT 11:25A
 ARRIVAL: TOKYO, JP (NARITA INTL), TERMINAL 1 10 OCT 01:55P
 FLIGHT BOOKING REF: UA/GZVCZ0
 RESERVATION CONFIRMED, ECONOMY (Y) DURATION: 13:30

MEAL: LUNCH

NON STOP NEWARK, NJ TO TOKYO
 EQUIPMENT: BOEING 787-9

FLIGHT UA 197 - UNITED AIRLINES SUN 10 OCTOBER 2021

DEPARTURE: TOKYO, JP (NARITA INTL), TERMINAL 1 10 OCT 04:50P
 ARRIVAL: GUAM, GU (A.B WON PAT INTL) 10 OCT 09:45P
 FLIGHT BOOKING REF: UA/GZVCZ0
 RESERVATION CONFIRMED, ECONOMY (Y) DURATION: 03:55

MEAL: DINNER

NON STOP TOKYO TO GUAM
 EQUIPMENT: BOEING 737-800

FLIGHT(S) CALCULATED AVERAGE CO2 EMISSIONS IS 1297.58 KG/PERSON
 SOURCE: ICAO CARBON EMISSIONS CALCULATOR
<http://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/CarbonOffset/Pages/default.aspx>

[HTTPS://BAGS.AMADEUS.COM?R=6DGOQ4&N=BORJA](https://bags.amadeus.com?R=6DGOQ4&N=BORJA)

GENERAL INFORMATION

**REFUNDABLE WITH A FEE/CHANGES ALLOWED
UNRESTRICTED ECONOMY CLASS USD3419.85
PURCHASE BY 04OCT**

CHECK YOUR TRIP ONLINE

CLICK HERE: BORJA MELVIN WONPAT

Data Protection Notice: Your personal data will be processed in accordance with the applicable carrier's privacy policy and, if your booking is made via a reservation system provider ("GDS"), with its privacy policy. These are available at or from the carrier or GDS directly. You should read this documentation, which applies to your booking and specifies, for example, how your personal data is collected, stored, used, disclosed and transferred. (applicable for interline carriage)

 An official website of the United States government

GSA

FY 2022 Per Diem Rates for New York

I'm interested in:

Lodging by month (excluding taxes) | October 2021 - September 2022

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Albany	Albany	\$114	\$114	\$114	\$114	\$114	\$114	\$114	\$114	\$114	\$114	\$114	\$114
Binghamton	Broome	\$101	\$101	\$101	\$101	\$101	\$101	\$101	\$101	\$101	\$101	\$101	\$101
Buffalo	Erie	\$106	\$106	\$106	\$106	\$106	\$106	\$106	\$106	\$106	\$106	\$106	\$106
Floral Park / Garden City / Great Neck	Nassau	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$150
Glens Falls	Warren	\$102	\$102	\$102	\$102	\$102	\$102	\$102	\$102	\$102	\$168	\$168	\$102
Ithaca	Tompkins	\$134	\$134	\$104	\$104	\$134	\$134	\$134	\$134	\$134	\$134	\$134	\$134
Kingston	Ulster	\$113	\$113	\$113	\$113	\$113	\$113	\$113	\$113	\$113	\$113	\$113	\$113
Lake Placid	Essex	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$112	\$112	\$112	\$112	\$182	\$182	\$125
New York City	Bronx / Kings / New York / Queens / Richmond	\$286	\$286	\$286	\$159	\$159	\$258	\$258	\$258	\$258	\$220	\$220	\$286
Niagara Falls	Niagara	\$96	\$96	\$96	\$96	\$96	\$96	\$96	\$96	\$115	\$115	\$115	\$96

Meals & Incidentals (M&IE) Breakdown ⁱ

Use this table to find the following information for federal employee travel:

M&IE Total - the full daily amount received for a single calendar day of travel when that day is neither the first nor last day of travel.

Breakfast, lunch, dinner, incidentals - Separate amounts for meals and incidentals. $M\&IE\ Total = Breakfast + Lunch + Dinner + Incidentals$. Sometimes meal amounts must be deducted from trip voucher. See [More Information](#)

First & last day of travel - amount received on the first and last day of travel and equals 75% of total M&IE.

Primary Destination ⁱ	County ⁱ	M&IE Total	Continental Breakfast/Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner	Incidental Expenses	First & Last Day of Travel ⁱ
Albany	Albany	\$69	\$16	\$17	\$31	\$5	\$51.75
Binghamton	Broome	\$64	\$14	\$16	\$29	\$5	\$48.00
Buffalo	Erie	\$69	\$16	\$17	\$31	\$5	\$51.75
Floral Park / Garden City / Great Neck	Nassau	\$74	\$17	\$18	\$34	\$5	\$55.50
Glens Falls	Warren	\$69	\$16	\$17	\$31	\$5	\$51.75
Ithaca	Tompkins	\$74	\$17	\$18	\$34	\$5	\$55.50
Kingston	Ulster	\$69	\$16	\$17	\$31	\$5	\$51.75
Lake Placid	Essex	\$79	\$18	\$20	\$36	\$5	\$59.25
New York City	Bronx / Kings / New York / Queens / Richmond	\$79	\$18	\$20	\$36	\$5	\$59.25
Niagara Falls	Niagara	\$69	\$16	\$17	\$31	\$5	\$51.75

I'm interested in:

Last Reviewed: 2021 08-09



FAIR. SAFE.
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Melvin Won Pat Borja <meivin.borja@guam.gov>

[Indico] Registration for Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) - hearings of petitioners (76th session, 2021)

1 message

noreply@un.org <noreply@un.org>
To: melvin.borja@guam.gov

Mon, Sep 13, 2021 at 12:05 PM

United Nations - Accreditation System

English

Dear Mr. Melvin Won Pat-Borja,

This message is to acknowledge receipt of your registration for the event

Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) - hearings of petitioners (76th session, 2021) - United Nations Headquarters - 5 Oct 2021, 21:00.

The registration is pending approval by the Secretariat.

You will receive an additional email when your registration has been processed.

Thank you and best regards,

The Secretariat

Français

Cher(e) Mr. Melvin Won Pat-Borja,

Nous accusons réception de votre enregistrement pour la conférence

Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) - hearings of petitioners (76th session, 2021) - United Nations Headquarters - 5 Oct 2021, 21:00.

Votre demande de participation est en attente d'approbation par le secrétariat.

Vous recevrez un courriel une fois que votre demande aura été traitée.

Merci et meilleures salutations,

Le Secrétaire

Español

Estimado Mr. Melvin Won Pat-Borja,

Acusamos recibo de su inscripción para la conferencia de

Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) - hearings of petitioners (76th session, 2021) - United Nations Headquarters - 5 Oct 2021, 21:00.

Su formulario de solicitud está pendiente de aprobación por la secretaria.

Recibirá un correo electrónico una vez que su solicitud haya sido procesada y aprobada.

Atentamente,

La Secretaria

2022/03/01

Brown
Brown
66

Request for hearing

Guam
Commission on Decolonization

Executive Director

Disclaimer

Yes

Session block registration

<https://indico.un.org/event/1000220/registrations/5805/?token=ped1810c-83ea-4065-acb8-e4f925f144bb>

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LOURDES A. LEON GUERRERO
GOVERNOR



JOSHUA F. TENORIO
LT. GOVERNOR

UFISINAN I MAGA'HĀGAN GUĀHAN
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR OF GUAM

April 26, 2021

The Honorable Joseph R. Biden
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

RE: UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR LETTER

Dear Mr. President:

Håfa Adai. I write to you to bring your attention to matters of great importance to the People of Guam. Recently, I was provided a report issued by the United Nations Special Rapporteurs Mr. Tazy, Mr. Boyd, and Mr. Orellana on the “Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Human Rights and the Environment and, Toxic and Human Rights,” which I understand you have received.

The findings of this report have raised serious concerns that I would like to discuss with you. Many of these same issues and concerns have been raised for decades by local government and political leaders as well as numerous Non-Governmental Organizations and community stakeholders here on Guam.

Mr. President, I am encouraged by your decision to recommit the United States to the United Nations Human Rights Council. As I understand it, the Department of State, for the interim, will rejoin with observer status, and it is my hope that they will move quickly to full participating membership. The decision to rejoin is timely for the people of Guam in addressing issues which for too long remain unresolved.

We have also learned that in addition to the State Department focusing more attention on UN human rights, the Department of Defense has also prioritized and adopted UN Resolution 1325 by the UN Security Council on “Women, Peace and Security” (WPS) as outlined in DOD’s recent Strategic Framework and Implementation Plan on WPS.

Nonetheless, the report issued by the UN Special Rapporteurs offers the opportunity to engage in meaningful discussions. I also support and encourage your visit as well as visits from the UN, the State Department, the Department of Interior and Department of Defense to learn more about our island, our people, our culture, and to discuss many of the concerns in the report.

From: Governor Leon Guerrero
To: President Biden
April 26, 2021
Page 2 of 2

Finally, we know the importance of Guam to our nation's defense and for the most part remain a patriotic people. It is this recognition that I put forward my desire to work with you in accomplishing our mutual objective of living in a democratic society with freedoms and liberties that we all enjoy and cherish. I am hopeful that we can now begin to have the meaningful dialogue necessary to bring resolution to concerns that have been raised by local leaders for decades and recently acknowledged in an official report by the international community.

Senseramente,



LOURDES A. LEON GUERRERO

Maga'hågan Guåhan

Governor of Guam



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
17 June 2021

Original: English

Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Draft resolution submitted by the Chair

Question of Guam

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Guam and examined the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2021,¹

Taking note of the working paper prepared by the Secretariat on Guam,² which contained the information requested by the General Assembly in resolution 75/113 of 10 December 2020, and other relevant information,

Recognizing that all available options for self-determination of the Territory are valid as long as they are in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people of Guam and in conformity with the clearly defined principles contained in General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

Expressing concern that, more than 60 years after the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,³ there still remain 17 Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Guam,

Conscious of the importance of continuing the effective implementation of the Declaration, taking into account the target set by the United Nations to eradicate colonialism by 2030 and the plan of action for the International Decades for the Eradication of Colonialism,⁴

Recognizing that the specific characteristics and the aspirations of the people of Guam require flexible, practical and innovative approaches to the options for self-

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/76/23).*

² [A/AC.109/2021/9](#).

³ Resolution 1514 (XV).

⁴ [A/56/61](#), annex.



determination, without any prejudice to territorial size, geographical location, size of population or natural resources,

Convinced that the wishes and aspirations of the people of the Territory should continue to guide the development of their future political status and that referendums, free and fair elections and other forms of popular consultation play an important role in ascertaining the wishes and aspirations of the people,

Concerned by the use and exploitation of the natural resources of the Non-Self-Governing Territories by the administering Powers for their benefit, by the use of the Territories as international financial centres to the detriment of the world economy and by the consequences of any economic activities of the administering Powers that are contrary to the interests of the people of the Territories, as well as to resolution 1514 (XV),

Noting the joint letter dated 29 January 2021 addressed to the administering Power from the Special Rapporteurs on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, on the rights of indigenous peoples and on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes,

Convinced that any negotiations to determine the status of the Territory must take place with the active involvement and participation of the people of the Territory, under the auspices of the United Nations, on a case-by-case basis, and that the views of the people of Guam in respect of their right to self-determination should be ascertained,

Noting the continued cooperation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories at the local and regional levels, including participation in the work of regional organizations,

Mindful that, in order for the Special Committee to enhance its understanding of the political status of the people of Guam and to fulfil its mandate effectively, it is important for it to be apprised by the United States of America as the administering Power and to receive information from other appropriate sources, including the representatives of the Territory, concerning the wishes and aspirations of the people of the Territory,

Aware of the importance both to Guam and to the Special Committee of the participation of elected and appointed representatives of Guam in the work of the Committee,

Recognizing the need for the Special Committee to ensure that the appropriate bodies of the United Nations actively pursue a public awareness campaign aimed at assisting the people of Guam with their inalienable right to self-determination and in gaining a better understanding of the options for self-determination, on a case-by-case basis,

Mindful, in that connection, that the holding of regional seminars in the Caribbean and Pacific regions and at Headquarters, with the active participation of representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, provides a helpful means for the Special Committee to fulfil its mandate and that the regional nature of the seminars, which alternate between the Caribbean and the Pacific, is a crucial element in the context of a United Nations programme for ascertaining the political status of the Territories,

Recalling the Caribbean regional seminar on the theme “Implementation of the Third International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism: accelerating decolonization through renewed commitment and pragmatic measures”, held by the Special Committee in Grand Anse, Grenada, and hosted by the Government of Grenada from 2 to 4 May 2019, as a significant and forward-looking event, which enabled the participants to assess progress made and address challenges faced in the

decolonization process, review the existing working methods of the Committee and renew its commitment to implementing its historic task,

Recalling also the importance of the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the seminar, which were annexed to the report of the Special Committee for 2019⁵ and which outlined the findings of the seminar, including, especially, the way forward for the decolonization process within the context of the proclamation by the General Assembly of the period 2011–2020 as the Third International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,⁶

Noting with appreciation the contribution to the development of some Territories by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Food Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, the Caribbean Community, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, the Pacific Islands Forum and the agencies of the Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific,

Noting with concern that a plebiscite on self-determination has been brought to a halt, which followed the ruling⁷ of a federal court in the United States, the administering Power, holding that the plebiscite could not be limited to native inhabitants,

Recalling, in this regard, the statement made by a representative of the Governor of Guam at the 2019 Caribbean regional seminar concerning the implications of the judicial case in the light of the nature and essence of the Charter of the United Nations and resolution 1514 (XV),⁸

Cognizant of the efforts made by the Guam Commission on Decolonization for the Implementation and Exercise of CHamoru Self-Determination to promote in the Territory the holding of a plebiscite on self-determination and to advance its education campaign on each of the three political status options, and recalling that more than 11,000 native inhabitants had been registered in the Guam decolonization registry to vote in the plebiscite,

Recalling that the administering Power approved a grant to support the self-determination education campaign in the Territory in March 2016,

Recalling also that, in a referendum held in 1987, the registered and eligible voters of Guam endorsed a draft Guam Commonwealth Act that would establish a new framework for relations between the Territory and the administering Power, providing for a greater measure of internal self-government for Guam and recognition of the right of the CHamoru people of Guam to self-determination for the Territory,

Aware that negotiations between the administering Power and the territorial Government on the draft Guam Commonwealth Act ended in 1997 and that Guam has subsequently established a non-binding plebiscite process for a self-determination vote by the eligible CHamoru voters,

Cognizant of the importance of the administering Power's implementing its programme of transferring surplus federal land to the Government of Guam,

⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/74/23)*.

⁶ See resolution 65/119.

⁷ District Court of Guam, *Davis v. Guam et al.*, decision of 8 March 2017, upheld by the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit on 29 July 2019 and the Supreme Court of the United States on 4 May 2020.

⁸ Available at www.un.org/dppa/decolonization/en/c24/regional-seminars/2019.

Noting a call for reform in the programme of the administering Power with respect to the thorough, unconditional and expeditious transfer of land property to the people of Guam,

Aware that the federal lawsuit by the administering Power over the CHamoru Land Trust programme was filed in September 2017, and noting the ruling⁹ issued on 21 December 2018,

Noting the expressed desire of the territorial Government for a visiting mission by the Special Committee, as renewed during the 2021 session of the Special Committee,

Aware of the existing concerns of the Territory regarding the potential social, cultural, economic and environmental impacts of the planned transfer of additional military personnel of the administering Power to the Territory,

Recalling the concerns expressed by the Territory on this subject before the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) at the seventy-second session of the General Assembly,

Recalling also the statement made by the Speaker of the thirty-third Guam legislature before the Fourth Committee at the seventieth session of the General Assembly that the most acute threat to the legitimate exercise of the decolonization of Guam was the incessant militarization of the island by its administering Power, and noting the concern expressed regarding the effect of the escalating military activities and installations of the administering Power on Guam,

Recalling further its resolution [57/140](#) of 11 December 2002, in which it reiterated that military activities and arrangements by administering Powers in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration should not run counter to the rights and interests of the peoples of the Territories concerned, especially their right to self-determination, including independence, and called upon the administering Powers concerned to terminate such activities and to eliminate the remaining military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [35/118](#) of 11 December 1980 and the territorial Government's concern that immigration into Guam has resulted in the indigenous CHamorus becoming a minority in their homeland,

Stressing the importance of regional ties for the development of a small island Territory,

Noting the legislative elections in the Territory that were held in November 2020,¹⁰

Recalling also its resolutions [74/270](#) of 2 April 2020, entitled "Global solidarity to fight the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)", [74/274](#) of 20 April 2020, entitled "International cooperation to ensure global access to medicines, vaccines and medical equipment to face COVID-19", [74/306](#) of 11 September 2020, entitled "Comprehensive and coordinated response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic", [74/307](#) of 11 September 2020, entitled "United response against global health threats: combating COVID-19", [75/156](#) of 16 December 2020, entitled "Strengthening national and international rapid response to the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) on women and girls", and [75/157](#) of 16 December 2020, entitled "Women and girls and the response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19)", as well as other relevant resolutions,

⁹ District Court of Guam, *United States v. Guam et al.*, decision of 21 December 2018.

¹⁰ See [A/AC.109/2021/9](#), paras. 3–4.

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
2. *Also reaffirms* that, in the process of decolonization of Guam, there is no alternative to the principle of self-determination, which is also a fundamental human right, as recognized under the relevant human rights conventions;
3. *Further reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of Guam to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and in that connection calls upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government and appropriate bodies of the United Nations system, to develop political education programmes for the Territory in order to foster an awareness among the people of their right to self-determination in conformity with the legitimate political status options, based on the principles clearly defined in Assembly resolution 1541 (XV) and other relevant resolutions and decisions;
4. *Welcomes* the ongoing work of the Guam Commission on Decolonization for the Implementation and Exercise of CHamoru Self-Determination on a self-determination vote, as well as its public education efforts;
5. *Stresses* that the decolonization process in Guam should be compatible with the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;¹¹
6. *Calls once again upon* the administering Power to take into consideration the expressed will of the CHamoru people as supported by Guam voters in the referendum of 1987 and as subsequently provided for in Guam law regarding CHamoru self-determination efforts, encourages the administering Power and the territorial Government to enter into negotiations on the matter, and stresses the need for continued close monitoring of the overall situation in the Territory;
7. *Requests* the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to continue to transfer land to the original landowners of the Territory, to continue to recognize and to respect the political rights and the cultural and ethnic identity of the CHamoru people of Guam and to take all measures necessary to address the concerns of the territorial Government with regard to the question of immigration;
8. *Also requests* the administering Power to assist the Territory by facilitating its work concerning public educational outreach efforts, consistent with Article 73 *b* of the Charter, in that regard calls upon the relevant United Nations organizations to provide assistance to the Territory, if requested, and welcomes the recent outreach work by the territorial Government;
9. *Further requests* the administering Power to cooperate in establishing programmes for the sustainable development of the economic activities and enterprises of the Territory, noting the special role of the CHamoru people in the development of Guam;
10. *Stresses* the importance of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples being apprised of the views and wishes of the people of Guam and enhancing its understanding of their conditions, including the nature and scope of the existing political and constitutional arrangements between Guam and the administering Power;

¹¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

11. *Calls upon* the administering Power to participate in and cooperate fully with the work of the Special Committee in order to implement the provisions of Article 73 *e* of the Charter and the Declaration and in order to advise the Committee on the implementation of the provisions under Article 73 *b* of the Charter on efforts to promote self-government in Guam, and encourages the administering Power to facilitate visiting and special missions to the Territory;

12. *Also calls upon* the administering Power to facilitate a visiting mission to the Territory, and requests the Chair of the Special Committee to take all the steps necessary to that end;

13. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to promote the economic and social development and to preserve the cultural identity of the Territory, and requests the administering Power to take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economy of the Territory;

14. *Takes into account* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹² including the Sustainable Development Goals, stresses the importance of fostering the economic and social sustainable development of the Territory by promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, creating greater opportunities for all, reducing inequalities, raising basic standards of living, fostering equitable social development and inclusion and promoting the integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems that supports, inter alia, economic, social and human development, while facilitating ecosystem conservation, regeneration, restoration and resilience in the face of new and emerging challenges, and strongly urges the administering Power to refrain from undertaking any kind of illicit, harmful and unproductive activities, including the use of the Territory as an international financial centre, that are not aligned with the interest of the people of the Territory;

15. *Requests* the Territory and the administering Power to take all measures necessary to protect and conserve the environment of the Territory against any degradation and the impact of militarization on the environment, and once again requests the specialized agencies concerned to monitor environmental conditions in the Territory and to provide assistance to the Territory, consistent with their prevailing rules of procedure;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to report on the environmental impact of the military activities of the administering Power in the Territory, as relevant information becomes available;

17. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of Guam and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session and on the implementation of the present resolution.

¹² Resolution 70/1.

LOURDES A. LEON GUERRERO
GOVERNOR



JOSHUA F. TENORIO
LT. GOVERNOR

UFISINAN I MAGA'HÅGAN GUÅHAN
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR OF GUAM

Joshua F. Tenorio, Guam
Lieutenant Governor
Fourth Committee, United Nations
October 6, 2021

Madam Chair,

Thank you for providing me with an opportunity to present testimony on behalf of Governor Lourdes Leon Guerrero and the government of Guam on the status of our decolonization efforts. Decolonization is a priority of our administration and is fundamental public policy directed by Guam law and decades of bipartisan initiatives seeking to resolve Guam's political status.

Unfortunately, the elected and appointed leaders of our administering Power show no interest in addressing the longstanding desire of Guam to change and improve our political status with the United States.

Our territorial government's efforts to administer a non-binding referendum on the political status of Guam by Guam's colonized people have been prohibited by United States courts. These court decisions are consistent with the longstanding practice of applying the domestic policy of our administering Power to Guam in certain situations, while simultaneously designating Guam as foreign and not within its borders, depending on what is most beneficial to the administering Power at that particular point in time.

The United States has long designated Guam to be outside of both its customs and quarantine zones. To further underscore this blatant alienation from the United States, Guam and the other U.S. territories are classified and listed as foreign destinations by the United States Center for Disease Control in its regular assignment of pandemic risk levels and the issuances of travel advisories, despite the territories being subject to all of its domestic directives and requirements.

Fortunately, the lack of engagement and interest by the administering Power in the decolonization of Guam has not been replicated in the allocation of pandemic relief assistance programs by the United States. And it is noteworthy to report that Guam has generally been afforded a pro-rata share of entitlement and aid programs that have been allocated to the rest of the 50 states and other territories including direct assistance to individuals and families. This, combined with the regular inclusion of Guam in allotments for Covid-19 vaccinations and

treatments have literally been life-saving during the global pandemic and I am grateful and relieved that our administering Power has been fully supportive.

I must also report that several domestic aid programs that previously were limited or excluded from Guam and the territories have now been extended temporarily and there is some hope and optimism that these good policies and programs that expand access to healthcare and address poverty may be permanently extended.

Despite this progress, I am disappointed that no citizen from the territories has been appointed to positions with responsibilities for developing and administering United States programs to the “Insular Areas” (the name collectively referred to the territories by the administering Power) through the United States Department of Interior and White House. The practical realities of life in the United States territories require a specialized approach, in order for these programs to result in meaningful improvements. Our administering Power must actively engage and include our people in this process at the highest levels.

Guam has been long supportive of the United States and its most enduring example stems from its World War II experience and the sacrifices of her people during a brutal enemy occupation. More recently, the people of Guam provided direct assistance to the United States at the beginning of the pandemic through the evacuation of service members aboard the U.S.S. Theodore Roosevelt for safety and refuge in the civilian sector of the island.

Governor Leon Guerrero also volunteered Guam as an evacuation point and haven for U.S. affiliated Afghans and their families during the withdrawal of United States forces from Afghanistan. Guam has done this before at other points in history for U.S. affiliated Vietnamese and Kurds in preceding decades.

It is therefore not a surprise that the administering Power is focused on Guam’s strategic position in the Indo-Pacific region. The geo-political competition in the Indo-Pacific has resulted in a significant military expansion on Guam and the investment of billions of U.S. dollars into the island’s defense and civilian infrastructure. Although our government is committed to Guam’s role in pursuing a free Indo-Pacific, the burden and sacrifice of Guam’s natural environment and ecology and her people is great and must be mentioned. Although this expansion has resulted in a significant benefit to certain sectors of the island economy, it has also caused a significant burden to its people and natural environment.

For example, the general application of the United States domestic immigration policy on Guam, which is adverse to foreign labor, has caused a housing crisis. The local skilled labor force on Guam cannot meet the demands of the economic expansion resulting from domestic, commercial, and military activities. Yet the administering Power will only authorize foreign labor to support military projects, resulting in a nearly two-fold increase in the cost of construction and the people of Guam being priced out of home ownership and shutout from a residential rental market dominated by military housing rentals and rental subsidies for only a certain segment of the population.

The militarization of Guam has caught the attention of three United Nations Human Rights Council Rapporteurs in Geneva, who have made public a joint allegation letter to the United States government expressing concern regarding potential serious human rights violations suffered by the indigenous CHamoru people of Guam. These include allegations regarding the increased military presence in Guam and the failure to protect the indigenous Chamorro (CHamoru) people from the loss of their traditional lands, territories, and resources; serious adverse environmental impacts; the loss of cultural artifacts and human remains; as well as the denial of the right to free, prior and informed consent and self-determination.

It is unfortunate that Governor Leon Guerrero's request to discuss these allegations with the administering Power have been unanswered. We continue to call on the administering Power to address and consider these allegations with our local government in whatever means necessary and appropriate. The allegations also merit the attention of the United States Congress, in whose hands the status of Guam remains.

Therefore, to encourage full review and resolution of this issue, I ask that the Committee include the Special Rapporteurs' joint letter and filings in the official record of this convening and the General Assembly resolution on Guam.

I also ask that the resolution be amended to recognize Guam's efforts to counter the challenges that global warming, poverty, rapid globalization, and militarization pose - which threaten Guam's people, natural resources and ecology.

Guam's government has formally adopted and embraced the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals through the establishment of the Guam Green Growth or G3 initiative. We have issued a G3 action framework that responds to all 17 of the sustainable development goals. This has resulted in innovative practices and projects that embrace island sustainability and seek to recover traditional knowledge relied upon by islanders for centuries to sustain themselves.

Our engagement with our region and the world through the Micronesia Challenge, the Local Islands 2030 Hub, and Global Island Partnership have enabled our government to work collaboratively with other island communities throughout the world to reduce poverty, expand education and economic opportunities, build resiliency, and strengthen the resolve we have as stewards and guardians of the environment.

I recommend that the work of the C-24 and the Fourth Committee include a focus on the status of each of the 17 remaining non-self governing territories in the context of sustainable development as a measure of decolonization. There is a clear connection between sustainable development, environmental justice, self determination, and decolonization. Our island's ability to implement effective policy to protect our environment and combat threats to our sustainability remain limited, so long as our political status remains unresolved.

President Biden's administration has made clear their commitment to environmental justice and sustainability and has rejoined the United Nations Human Rights Council. In light of these

promising developments, I wish to reiterate the urgent need for the United States to approve a UN visiting mission to Guam - to assess the progress of our sustainable development efforts consistent with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the impact that our decolonization has on our ability to fully implement these policies. Additionally, a UN visiting mission would allow the United States and the Biden Administration to address the alleged human rights violations in Guam and engage our local government in a meaningful way.

Madam Chair, I want to express my sincerest appreciation for your attention to the cause of Guam and hope this opportunity to present Guam's case will gain the attention of the leaders of the United States.



COMMISSION ON DECOLONIZATION

Office of the Governor of Guam

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PH (671) 475-9545 EM guamcod@guam.gov

LOURDES A. LEON GUERRERO
Maga'hågan Guåhan
Governor of Guam

JOSHUA F. TENORIO
Sigundo Maga'låhen Guåhan
Lieutenant Governor of Guam

MELVIN WON PAT-BORJA
Direktor i Kumision
Executive Director

Melvin Won Pat-Borja, Guam

Executive Director, Commission on Decolonization

Fourth Committee, United Nations

October 6, 2021

Håfa Adai Madam Chair and members of the committee:

Guåhu si Melvin Won Pat-Borja. I am the Executive Director of the Commission on Decolonization. Thank you for this opportunity to share our concerns with you today.

In 1898 Guam became a possession of the United States via the Treaty of Paris. It is important to note that this international treaty signed by the United States and Spain states that, “the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress.” Unfortunately the United States’ judicial system has been used to interfere with the advancement of Guam’s political status and the internationally recognized right of the indigenous (colonized) people. For more than 120 years, the colonized people of Guam have fought to attain a full measure of self-government but the inaction of our administering Power has resulted in only incremental improvements to our unincorporated Territory status. Ironically the United States is a signatory on the United Nations Charter, which was built to “establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of law can be maintained.” Subsequently the United Nations has also adopted critical language in the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, in which Article 3 states that “Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination.” Additionally, UN Resolution 1514, which states that “the subjugation of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and cooperation”. Collectively, these documents provide adequate theoretical support for Guam to attain a full measure of self-government, but without the participation and engagement



COMMISSION ON DECOLONIZATION

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MELVIN WON PAT-BORJA
Direktot i Kumision
Executive Director

of the United States, Guam's political status remains unresolved. The United States has not fulfilled its international and moral obligation, and for that reason we have consistently advocated for a UN visiting mission to Guam. I request that the 4th Committee continue to engage our administering Power until a visiting mission is granted.

The current draft resolution for Guam addresses many of the concerns that our people have with our administering Power. However, I would like to state for the record that the blanket classification of "the people of Guam" - without distinction of those who were colonized by the United States versus those who are residents as a result of our colonial relationship - is a disservice to the colonized people of Guam and does not align with the commitments of resolution 1514, the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People, nor the UN Charter. Although the United Nations may recognize the colonized people of Guam as "the people of Guam," this distinction must be explicitly stated in any Resolution concerning Guam. Self-Determination and decolonization exist as responses to the inequitable and oppressive relationships between nations - particularly between non-self-governing territories and administering Powers. The right to self-determination and decolonization should be extended solely to those groups who share this unfortunate, inherited reality, yet the United States continues to assert that *all* "the people on Guam," should be given the right to determine Guam's political status.

Furthermore, in light of the recent joint filing by three UN Special Rapporteurs alleging multiple human rights violations including "the denial of the right to free, prior and informed consent and self-determination," I would like to reiterate the urgency of our request for a visiting mission. I would also like to request that the joint filing is transmitted to the 4th Committee membership and cited in the final resolution.

Thank you for your time and consideration.



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Administrator

Melvin Won Pat Borja

Commission on Decolonization

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RE: TRIP REPORT - TRAVEL DATES 04 OCTOBER - 10 OCTOBER 2021

On 4 October 2021 Lt. Governor Joshua Tenorio and I traveled to New York with you for the purpose of presenting testimony on behalf of the Governor of Guam to the United Nations (UN) Special Political and Decolonization (Fourth) Committee, which fulfills the UN's commitment to peacekeeping and decolonization.

Upon our arrival in New York on 4 October 2021, the Lt. Governor, you, and I met to go over our proposed schedule for the week knowing that meeting times needed to be fluid depending on how things progressed during the UN Committee hearings that were occurring. Prior to departing Guam we had met to go over what areas needed to be covered in the testimony to be presented. We were provided the following documents to review: Unrepresented Nations & Peoples Organizations (UNPO) and UN Special Rapporteurs pertaining to the allegations of human rights violations of the Chamorro people of Guam, the UN Resolution on the Question of Guam, and the Governor's April 26, 2021 letter to President Biden on the subject. A copy of those materials are attached.

On 5 October 2021 we held a working session to refine the testimony that both the Lt. Governor was to present as well as your testimony as a separate petitioner. We spent the day discussing various points ensuring that every assertion was grounded in fact and was independently verifiable. The overall goal was to present a fair and accurate depiction of the state of decolonization and our efforts to move the issue forward with an eye to fostering an environment of meaningful dialogue with all relevant stakeholders. Areas of focus were the effects of the military build up, increased Federal Aid, Pandemic relief, and the United Nations Sustainability Goals. After several revisions the statements were finalized and submitted to the United Nations Fourth Committee in the form and manner directed. A copy of that testimony is attached.

On 6 October 2021, Lt. Governor and you presented the testimony before the Fourth Committee. We also were able to briefly meet with Robert Kris and Owen Johns, Political Advisors with the United States Mission to the United Nations.

On 7 October 2021, we met to prepare for a meeting requested by Ambassador Jeff DeLaurentis of the United States Mission to the United Nations. He requested the meeting almost immediately after the Lt. Governor completed his presentation. It is noteworthy that prior to the presentation we did not receive any

confirmation that any meetings between our delegation and the US Mission would occur due to COVID restrictions.

On 8 October 2021 we met with Ambassador DeLaurentis, Richard Kris, and Owen Johns. We discussed all of the topics covered in the Lt. Governor's testimony and advised the Ambassador that we would like to have more direct contact with the State Department on a myriad of issues. Further, we pointed out that although the professional staff at the Department of Interior, Office of Insular Affairs have been very supportive it is disappointing that no one from any of the Insular Areas have been placed in any positions of influence that direct the policies that most directly affect our relations with the Federal Government. Ambassador DeLaurentis assured us that more meetings were to follow and that he completely understood our positions. Later in the day we met to debrief concerning our meeting with the Ambassador and discuss next steps.

We traveled back to Guam on 9 October 2021 arriving on the night of 10 October 2021.

Should you have any questions or wish to discuss this matter further, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Dångkolo Na Si Yu'os Ma'åse',

/s/ Stephanie G. Flores

STEPHANIE G. FLORES

Administrator

cc: Lt. Governor Joshua F. Tenorio

Mandates of the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment; the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples; and the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes

REFERENCE:
AL USA 7/2021

29 January 2021

Excellency,

We have the honour to address you in our capacities as Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment; Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples; and Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 37/8, 42/20 and 45/17.

In this connection, we would like to bring to the attention of your Excellency's Government information we have received regarding **the impacts of the United States of America's increased military presence in Guam and the failure to protect the indigenous Chamorro people from the loss of their traditional lands, territories, and resources; serious adverse environmental impacts; the loss of cultural artifacts and human remains; as well as the denial of the right to free, prior and informed consent and self-determination.**

According to the information received:

The island of Guam is the traditional homeland of the indigenous Chamorro people, who are known for advanced seafaring, horticulture, hunting and fishing, and distinct architecture. The Chamorro have inhabited Guam for some 3500 years and possess a continuity of existence with their ancestral past and an intention to transmit their lands, resources and culture to future generations. The Chamorro represent around 37% of Guam's total population of approximately 167'000 inhabitants.

The information received relates to the United States' current increase in its military presence in Guam by deploying thousands of personnel, constructing a live-fire training range complex at Ritidian, and intensified military operations at the Mariana Island Training and Testing Area. The U.S. military currently occupies about 30% of the island of Guam.

Reportedly, the Chamorro people were not consulted about the enhanced militarization of Guam and the United States did not adequately seek or obtain their free, prior and informed consent. The military build-up directly impairs the ability of the indigenous Chamorro to self-govern and threatens to cause additional and irreparable harm to the land and sea environments on and around Guam. In addition to current threats, residual nuclear contamination from historical U.S. weapons testing has not been effectively remedied and continues to threaten the rights of the Chamorro.

The United States' territorial control over Guam as a U.S.-administered, non-self-governing territory has had significant consequences for the Chamorro people including the denial of adequate political representation and authority and the loss of traditional lands, ancestral remains and cultural artifacts. The Chamorro (and others in Guam) cannot vote for the U.S. presidency, have no U.S. Senate representation and can only elect one non-voting member of the U.S. House of Representatives. In 2019, the United States Ninth Circuit Court in *Davis v Guam*, invalidated an effort by the government of Guam to hold a non-binding plebiscite. The referendum would have allowed native inhabitants to express their opinion about Guam's political status *vis-a-vis* the United States as either independent, free association or statehood.

Impact of increased militarization on Chamorro cultural property and sacred places

In 2006, the Department of Defense commenced plans for an extensive military expansion in Guam. Despite widespread local opposition and concerns by the Environmental Protection Agency, the transfer of thousands of military personnel and associated workforce to the island have taken place.

The military expansion has entailed the construction of live-fire training ranges and other installations around sites of great cultural and spiritual significance to the Chamorro. A Live Fire Training Range Complex is being built adjacent to Ritidian and threatens access to a significant indigenous site, home to 3,000 year old villages, ancient cave art, and traditional medicine-gathering and fishing grounds

Additionally, on 2015 the United States Department of Defense announced plans to construct a Marine base on Guam. The military awarded the first construction contracts in 2017 and crews began bulldozing in 2018. By July 2020, the US military identified a total of 15 construction sites containing human remains and 28 sites with ancient artifacts including ceramics, stone tools, and *lusong* (mortar and pestles).

The concentration of millennia-old artifacts and human remains are indicative of entire historic villages and burial sites located in and around land that the military seized from the indigenous Chamorro people. Remnants of the ancient village Magua' were discovered on the future Marine Corps base in Dededo in May and June of 2020. According to reports, a total of 269 historic properties stand to be adversely impacted by the current military buildup, 63 of which are eligible for listing on the U.S. National Registry for Historic Places.

The demolishing and military expansion by the Department of Defense of the several sites of great historical and cultural significance to the Chamorro people risks irreversibly damaging and further disturbing of ancestral burial grounds.

Toxic pollution and impacts on the environment

In a direct risk to the health of local populations, the Live Fire Training Range Complex's proximity to the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer may have adverse effects on Guam's main source of drinking water.

The expansion of U.S. armed forces and military bases in Guam has furthermore resulted in clearing broad swaths of native forests. The military's plans entail the cutting down of some 1,000 acres of limestone forest, where the last seeding specimen of an indigenous endangered tree species resides.

Construction has also begun in the Litekyan/Ritidian area, a protected wildlife refuge and critical habitat for numerous endangered, endemic wildlife species, including the Mariana fruit bat, Mariana crow, Guam rail, Mariana eight-spot butterfly, and Guam Micronesian kingfisher.

According to information received, the increased United States military presence on Guam is also due to the establishment of the Mariana Island Training and Testing Area, which includes 833,986,973 acres of the ocean surrounding Guam. The United States military use of sonar, explosives, material pollutants, and seafloor devices in this area pose a threat to essential coral, fish, whale, sea turtle, and shark species listed under the Endangered Species Act. Whale beachings and deaths have reportedly occurred due to the military's use of sonar.

The damage to the environment risks adversely affecting the food supply and economic livelihood for the indigenous Chamorro people.

The Mariana Island Training and Testing Area proposed surface danger zone for weapons testing is located adjacent to the ancient village of Haputo. According to reports from August 2020, the Haputo Reserve Area will be exposed to the threat of damage from a live firing range. Allegedly, the United States military did not hold public hearings, nor draft an environmental impact statement for the danger zone, which blocks access to traditional fishing grounds still used by local indigenous fishermen and restricts access to an ancestral Chamorro village.

Impacts on health

The United States tested nuclear weapons in the Pacific during the second half of the twentieth century leaving behind significant radioactive debris in Guam. Increased levels of radiation are suspected to have caused serious health and environmental concerns for the Chamorro people including high incidences of cancer, the second leading cause of death locally. According to a congressional panel formed to study radioactive contamination in Guam, the U.S. military "put the population of Guam in harm's way knowingly and with total disregard for their well-being" causing "the largest ecological disaster in human history." To date, the Chamorro people have reportedly not received any compensation for the health effects suffered from radioactive exposure.

Guam has 19 Superfund sites (sites containing substances so hazardous they require a long-term clean-up response), and at least another 70 other toxic sites

from U.S. storage of nuclear weapons, Agent Orange, mustard gas, and other carcinogens. Multiple production wells accessing the island's sole-source aquifer have been shut down due to U.S. chemical contamination. In 2017, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency noted the lack of a specific water treatment plant and "substandard drinking water and wastewater infrastructure."

The loss of a traditional agricultural economy on Guam has had significant health impacts on the Chamorro people. The Chamorro must import 90 percent of their food. In addition, U.S. control of the island's commerce limits the choice of food brought to Guam. Consequently, non-traditional processed foods have replaced cultural staples and have led to a high prevalence of diseases like diabetes and cardiovascular disease. U.S. policies have therefore increased food insecurity and economic hardship for Chamorro families.

It is alleged that Guam's management of the COVID-19 crisis has been put at risk by the actions of the U.S. military. Although Guam was slated to be hard hit by COVID-19 in the early months of the pandemic, a successful lockdown and community response effectively prevented a surge in deaths. However, thousands of US sailors were transferred to as many as seven civilian hotels on Guam following a COVID-19 outbreak on the naval ship USS Theodore Roosevelt in March 2020. At least 1,150 sailors from the USS Theodore Roosevelt eventually tested positive for the virus, and while not all were moved to the island, there was the potential to overwhelm local hospitals.

Guam's response to the pandemic was also threatened by alleged violations of local ordinances by U.S. service members. Airmen from an Andersen Air Force Base who arrived on Guam in May 2020 are reported to have violated movement restrictions during their stay at a Guam Hotel. The unit confirmed 35 COVID-19 positive cases, making up 42 percent of the total active cases in Guam as of July 2020 (excluding other military cases present on island). About 30 local businesses may have further been exposed to the virus as a result suffering additional revenue loss. Reportedly, the military did not respond to requests for information on the airmen's activities and whereabouts for contact tracing purposes for ten days, risking further spread of the virus. It is also reported that the military has refused to provide information requested by Guam's Attorney General to determine whether public protocols were followed in this instance. The increase in military personnel brings concern that the outbreak in Guam will become more severe.

While we do not wish to prejudge the accuracy of these allegations, we would like to express our serious concern over the U.S. military buildup in the absence of adequate consultation with the Chamorro people and the associated threats to indigenous lands, resources, environmental and cultural rights.

Notably, the Chamorro people have not provided their free, prior and informed consent in connection with the ongoing expansion of U.S. military bases and its accompanying increase in personnel on Guam. The military escalation risks increased contamination to the drinking water, loss of wildlife and biodiversity, irreversible damage of their traditional lands, territories, and resources; loss of traditional

livelihoods, cultural sites and heritage and threatens the physical and cultural survival of the Chamorro.

We are also extremely concerned over the impacts on the life and health of the Chamorro people due to potential and existing risks posed to their health and wellbeing resulting from toxic pollutants surrounding them and the lack of food and water security also due to alarming levels of toxic pollution present in their environment. The situation is aggravated by the impact of COVID19, which has disproportionately affected indigenous peoples across the United States.

We would like to refer your Excellency's Government to the communication ([USA 21/2020](#)) sent by special procedures on 5 August 2020 regarding the disproportionate and differentiated impacts of COVID-19 on indigenous communities in the United States, the inadequacy of State measures taken to mitigate the impacts COVID-19 on indigenous peoples, as well as the lack of State recognition and support for the free exercise of self-determination. We furthermore draw your attention to the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples' report to the General Assembly on 'Impacts of the coronavirus disease on the individual and collective rights of indigenous peoples' of 12 October 2020. The report concludes by urging States to respect indigenous peoples' rights to self-determination and self-governance; to prepare healthcare and prevention protocols and virus containment measures with indigenous representatives; and to first obtain their free prior and informed consent before taking any emergency or unplanned measures that could impact their rights.

We express additional concerns that the Government of the United States of America has not supported self-determination for the Chamorro people of Guam.

In connection with the above alleged facts and concerns, please refer to the **Annex on Reference to international human rights law** attached to this letter which cites international human rights instruments and standards relevant to these allegations.

As it is our responsibility, under the mandates provided to us by the Human Rights Council, to seek to clarify all cases brought to our attention, we would be grateful for your observations on the following matters:

1. Please provide information or comments you may have on the above-mentioned allegations regarding military build-up in Guam; destruction of indigenous Chamorro sacred sites and cultural resources; and associated environmental impacts.
2. What measures have been taken to ensure that the Chamorro can engage in their cultural and religious practices and protect their cultural heritage in view of the growing militarization?
3. Please provide information on steps taken to respect, protect and fulfil the rights of indigenous peoples to life, health, food, safe drinking water, their right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment in Guam.
4. Please provide information on current or planned measures to ensure the

participation of the Chamorro people in all decision-making affecting them, to obtain their free prior informed consent to projects that affect their lands and territories, and to support and promote the Chamorro peoples' right to self-determination.

5. We would also be interested to receive information on progress achieved in the clean-up of Superfund sites. Are there other sites in the process of being identified as Superfund?
6. Please provide information on any measures taken by the State to initiate a dialogue with the Chamorro people for the resolution of past human rights violations and to prevent further violations.

This communication and any response received from your Excellency's Government will be made public via the communications reporting [website](#) within 60 days. They will also subsequently be made available in the usual report to be presented to the Human Rights Council.

While awaiting a reply, we urge that all necessary interim measures be taken to halt the alleged violations and prevent their re-occurrence and in the event that the investigations support or suggest the allegations to be correct, to ensure the accountability of any person(s) responsible for the alleged violations.

We may publicly express our concerns in the near future as, in our view, the information upon which the press release will be based is sufficiently reliable to indicate a matter warranting immediate attention. We also believe that the wider public should be alerted to the potential implications of the above-mentioned allegations. The press release will indicate that we have been in contact with your Excellency's Government's to clarify the issue/s in question.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of our highest consideration.

David R. Boyd

Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment

José Francisco Cali Tzay

Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples

Marcos A. Orellana

Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes

Annex

Reference to international human rights law

In relation to the above-mentioned facts and concerns, I would like to draw the attention of your Excellency's Government to its obligations under **binding international human rights treaties** including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Article 5, commits State parties to guarantee the right of everyone to enjoy their political rights and to participate in the conduct of public affairs by giving significant importance to the right to own property alone or in association. Article 7 positively outlines the obligation of State parties to adopt effective measures in the field of culture to promote understanding, tolerance, and friendship among racial and ethnic groups in line with the purpose outlined in the Charter of the United Nations. The International Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination has consistently called upon the United States to "Guarantee, in law and in practice, the right of indigenous peoples to effective participation in public life and in decisions that affect them, based on their free, prior and informed consent."

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 1 mandates all peoples have a right to self-determination and to freely determine their political status and pursue their own economic, social, and cultural development. All peoples may freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources, and in no situation may a people be deprived of a means for subsistence. States shall promote the realization of the right of self-determination and respect the right in agreement with the Charter of the United Nations. Article 25 positively affirms that every citizen shall have the right to take part in the conduct of public affairs, either directly or through freely chosen representatives. Article 27 notes that States may not deny ethnic and religious minorities the right to enjoy their culture.

We furthermore wish to draw attention to Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and Article 6(1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which guarantee the right of every individual to life, liberty and security. The UDHR proclaims that every organ of society shall strive to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance. As highlighted by the Human Rights Committee in General Comment no. 36, duty to protect life also implies that States parties should take appropriate measures to address the general conditions in society that may give rise to direct threats to life or prevent individuals from enjoying their right to life with dignity, including degradation of the environment (para. 26). Implementation of the obligation to respect and ensure the right to life, and in particular life with dignity, depends, *inter alia*, on measures taken by States parties to preserve the environment and protect it against harm, pollution and climate change caused by public and private actors (para. 62).

Your Excellency's government has endorsed, on 16 December 2010, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). By its very nature, the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is not legally binding, but it is

nonetheless an extension of the commitment assumed by United Nations Member States – including the United States – to promote and respect human rights under the United Nations Charter, customary international law, and multilateral human rights treaties to which the United States is a Party.

As a universal framework setting out the minimum standards of protection of indigenous peoples' rights, UNDRIP establishes, at Article 3, indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination and freely determine their own political status, and at Article 8, indigenous peoples have the right to not be subjected to forced assimilation or destruction of their culture. Indigenous people also have the right to resist any population transfer which has the effect of violating or undermining their rights.

Article 19 of UNDRIP affirms that States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with indigenous peoples' representatives to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before implementing measures that affect them. Article 20 of UNDRIP provides the right of indigenous peoples to 'maintain and develop their political, economic and social systems or institutions, to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities.'

UNDRIP sets out in Article 24 (2) that indigenous peoples have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and in Article 21 stipulates that indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including in the area of health.

UNDRIP asserts in Article 32 that indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and resources and that 'States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources'. UNDRIP furthermore underlines that States shall provide effective mechanisms for just and fair redress for any such activities, and appropriate measures shall be taken to mitigate adverse environmental, economic, social, cultural or spiritual impact.

Article 29 of UNDRIP affirms that indigenous peoples have the right to conserve and protect the environment and productive capacity of their land, territories and resources and that States shall not store or dispose of hazardous materials on the land or territories of indigenous peoples without their free, prior and informed consent.

UNDRIP furthermore provides in Article 30 that military activities shall not take place in the lands and territories of indigenous peoples unless justified by public necessity or freely agreed with or requested by the indigenous peoples concerned. States shall undertake effective consultation with indigenous peoples through appropriate procedures and through their representatives prior to using their lands for and territories for military activities.

Finally, the Framework Principles on Human Rights and the Environment, presented to the Human Rights Council in March 2018 (A/HRC/37/59) set out basic obligations of States under human rights law as they relate to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment. The Principles state that States should ensure a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment in order to respect, protect and fulfil human rights (Principle 1); States should respect, protect and fulfil human rights in order to ensure a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Principle 2); and States should ensure the effective enforcement of their environmental standards against public and private actors (Principle 12).

The full texts of the human rights instruments and standards recalled above are available on www.ohchr.org or can be provided upon request.

**Submission to Mr. Francisco Calí Tzay, Special Rapporteur on
the rights of indigenous peoples, regarding ongoing human
rights violations of the indigenous Chamorro people of Guam
under U.S. colonization and militarization**



**UNREPRESENTED
NATIONS & PEOPLES
ORGANIZATION**
Brussels

**Submission to Mr. Francisco Calí Tzay, Special Rapporteur on
the rights of indigenous peoples, regarding ongoing human
rights violations of the indigenous Chamorro people of Guam
under U.S. colonization and militarization**

Executive Summary

- I. Introduction
- II. Overview of Guam's colonization
- III. Brief history of the U.S. military's intervention in Guam
- IV. Current military buildup
 - A. Background of the buildup
 - B. Commencement of the buildup
 - C. Environmental, social, and cultural impacts
 1. Chamorro artifacts and human remains
 2. Litekyan/Ritidian
 3. Other impacts
 - D. Regional aggression
 - E. COVID-19 risks
- V. Prutehi Litekyan: Save Ritidian
- VI. Recommendations

Executive Summary

This submission details the ongoing human rights violations suffered by the indigenous Chamorro people of Guam at the hands of the United States government and military. Guam is currently a U.S.-administered non-self-governing territory, whose decolonization process has been stymied for 122 years and counting. Guam has been inhabited for over 3,500 years by the Chamorro people, who have suffered numerous harms since the United States took colonial control over the island in 1898, including racist and discriminatory treatment by naval authorities; negative health outcomes resulting from the storage and usage of nuclear weapons, radioactive vessels and toxic chemical agents; and massive land seizures to make way for U.S. military bases and installations, among other things. The United States has also denied the Chamorro people their fundamental right to self-determination, thwarting their decolonization process in domestic and international fora, and denying them the ability to express their desires regarding their future political relationship with the United States.

Far from being remedied, these harms are aggravated today by a massive military buildup and expansion of the U.S. military footprint in Guam. With insufficient consultation of the entire island population and total disregard for the Chamorro people's right to free, prior, and informed consent, plans to transfer thousands of military personnel and associated workforce to the island have proceeded, along with the construction of live-fire training ranges and other installations on sites of great significance to Chamorros. Construction has begun around some of the island's most sacred, sensitive habitats, including in the Litekyan/Ritidian area, home to ancient villages and traditional medicine-gathering and fishing grounds. Moreover, the buildup has unearthed human remains and cultural artifacts at no less than five construction sites. Rather than halt work, as requested on multiple occasions by Guam's legislature and local activists, the military has continued to excavate, destroying much in its wake.

Meanwhile, the United States has yet to address longstanding environmental contamination in Guam, and continues to create new health risks for local populations as U.S. military servicemen break local ordinances respecting COVID-19. Moreover, the treatment of Guam and its peoples as a sacrificial bargaining chip in the war games of superpowers has been clearly demonstrated by President Trump's cavalier attitude towards Guam throughout escalated hostilities with North Korea and China.

The Chamorro people, through community-based organizations such as Prutehi Litekyan: Save Ritidian, are fighting the loss of their traditional lands, territories, and resources, and the suppression of their self-determination and their right to transmit their traditional and customary practices to future generations. As this submission will show, the military buildup now underway in Guam violates the rights of Chamorros under international law in several respects. We respectfully petition the Special Rapporteur to investigate these harms and to take action, within his authority, to urge the United States to prevent the further erosion of those rights.

I. Introduction

Blue Ocean Law and the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization make this submission on behalf of the indigenous Chamorro people of Guam, more specifically, Prutehi Litekyan: Save Ritidian (PLSR), a community-based organization dedicated to defending sacred sites and protecting Guam's natural and cultural resources.

Guam – the southernmost and largest island in the Marianas archipelago – has long been subject to colonial domination. In fact, Guam is one of the longest colonized islands in the Pacific, beginning with Spanish colonization in the 17th century, continuing to U.S. capture in 1898, Japanese occupation during World War II, and postwar U.S. control through to the present. Despite having placed Guam on the UN list of non-self-governing territories in 1946, the United States, as Guam's administering power, has made little progress to definitively terminate colonial rule.

As the indigenous people of Guam, the Chamorro have a historical continuity with the pre-invasion, pre-colonial societies that developed on their island, and thus they are identified, and identify themselves, by reference to identities that predate historical encroachments by other groups and the ensuing histories that have wrought, and continue to work, oppression against their survival as a distinct people. As a culturally distinctive community whose ancestral roots are embedded in the land in which they live and who possess a continuity of existence and identity that links them to the communities of their ancestral past, they are determined to preserve their culture as well as their lands and resources—and to transmit the same to future generations.

Several recent developments make this submission timely – and, indeed, cry out for critical intervention from the international community. The first concerns the U.S. military's execution of a massive buildup and expansion of bases and armed forces in Guam. The military first announced its plans in 2006 and has since commenced with them, clearing broad swaths of native limestone forests and demolishing several sites of great historical and cultural significance to the Chamorro people. Construction of a massive firing range complex consisting of five live-fire training ranges and support facilities is now underway, in dangerous proximity to ancient burial grounds and critical habitat for several endangered species. These are mere samplings of the hugely damaging impacts portended by the buildup; the additional transfer of thousands of new U.S. military personnel and associated civilians promises to exact a heavy toll on the limited resources and demographic composition of the island.

This submission also addresses the broader context in which the current military buildup is unfolding, that is, the most recent period of colonial history and the bevy of harms visited upon the Chamorro people by U.S. colonization and militarization. Contrary to prevailing depictions, the story of the United States' treatment of Guam is not one of benign trusteeship. Rather, massive land theft from the Chamorro people, the contamination and destruction of the terrestrial and marine environment, and ongoing suppression of civil, political, social and cultural rights characterize the colonial relationship. The treatment of the island as a strategic military outpost for U.S. force projection in the Asia-Pacific theater has had real and deleterious impacts on the

Chamorro people, leaving them vulnerable in a region increasingly fraught with geopolitical tension caused in large part by the United States.

Additionally, and most recently, the transfer of hundreds (if not thousands) of U.S. military personnel from the stricken USS Theodore Roosevelt during the COVID-19 pandemic to civilian hotels in Guam has further endangered the health and wellbeing of local populations – particularly as these military personnel violated lockdown orders and local ordinances, subjecting the civilian community of Guam (including but not limited to the Chamorro people) to additional, unnecessary exposure to disease.

Amidst these actions, the United States has made clear that it has no intention to facilitate the exercise of self-determination of the native inhabitants of Guam. In the case of *Davis v. Guam*, U.S. federal courts judicially invalidated longstanding efforts by the government of Guam to hold a purely symbolic (non-binding) plebiscite for the native inhabitants to express their desires regarding their future political relationship with the United States. Review of the case was denied by the U.S. Supreme Court, meaning that the native inhabitants of Guam have exhausted their domestic remedies.

The Chamorro people are emblematic of indigenous Pacific Islanders at large, whose health, environments, and traditional economies have been decimated by the schemes of colonial powers, including decades of catastrophic nuclear testing. Few remedies, if any, have ever been offered to colonized islanders – not least, the power to determine their own futures. Guam is not an “unsinkable aircraft carrier” or “the tip of the spear,”¹ as it is perennially described by the United States government and military, required to self-immolate at the behest of a nation that denies the people of Guam their fundamental rights. Rather, Guam, or Guåhan, as it is known in the Chamorro language, is the ancestral homeland of a people with rich, meaningful traditions, revolving around sustainability, the careful treatment and appreciation of local environments, and a deep sense of reciprocity – traditions presently under threat.

The submission proceeds as follows: we begin with a brief history of Guam’s colonization, including notable recent developments in the colonial relationship. We then provide some details around the history of U.S. military intervention in Guam, focusing on changes to the island’s traditional economy, health, and environmental impacts from weapons testing on Guam and nearby islands, and other human rights violations stemming from colonization and exploitative trusteeship. We proceed with an in-depth examination of the current military buildup and associated rights violations. We conclude with recommendations regarding next steps.

II. Overview of Guam’s colonization

The Mariana Islands were settled more than 3,500 years ago, making them one of the earliest inhabited island chains in the Micronesian sub-region of the Pacific.² The Chamorro people of Guam were an organized cultural and linguistic society marked by advanced seafaring, horticulture, hunting, and fishing.³ By 800 A.D., Chamorro villages were characterized by unique latte structures, one-story houses resting on sizable limestone, basalt, or sandstone pillars and capstones.⁴ Ancient Chamorro society was

matrilineal and revolved around the core values of respect and reciprocity, with shared access to communal resources and with family clans at the center of community life.⁵ This complex, multifaceted society engaged in trade with other islands and practiced rice cultivation, pottery, weaving, boat-building, navigation, herbal medicine, and other trades far in advance of European arrival.⁶

The 16th century saw the first encounters between Western Europeans and Chamorros, following thousands of years of existence of the latter as a sovereign independent people. This included Magellan's landing in 1521, followed by the 1565 proclamation by Spanish navigator Miguel Lopez de Legazpi that Guam was a possession of Spain. However, colonization began in earnest in 1668 with the arrival of Spanish missionaries, whose attempts to convert Chamorros to Christianity encountered forceful opposition for the next thirty years during the Spanish-Chamorro Wars.⁷ The Spanish responded to indigenous rebellion with vicious campaigns, resulting in the loss of thousands of native lives from both war and introduced disease.⁸ Within a short time after Spanish colonization, the population of the Marianas had declined from 50,000 people to less than 4,000 in 1710.⁹

Despite near annihilation, Chamorro survivors of the Spanish colonial period were able to preserve and pass on many of their customary practices, including their central cultural values and many of their traditions relative to births, weddings, funerals, and deaths, among others.¹⁰ After more than two centuries of Spanish control, Guam was ceded to the United States in the 1898 Treaty of Paris as a territorial spoil of the Spanish-American War.¹¹ The U.S. President then placed the island under the control of the Department of the Navy, where it would remain until 1950, with the exception of a brief period of Japanese occupation during World War II from 1941 through 1944.¹²

The period of naval control entrenched the Chamorro people's subordinate status, both legally and with respect to the military's strategic priorities. The U.S. government viewed Guam as an ideal naval base for strategic military purposes, and governed its indigenous inhabitants paternalistically, attempting to assimilate and "Americanize" them.¹³ Under Naval rule, English was mandated and the Chamorro language was banned from the education system and other public places.¹⁴ Although a plan to put Chamorro people on reservations and leave two-thirds of the land for military use did not materialize,¹⁵ Chamorros continue to be denied various civil and political rights.¹⁶

A series of decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1901, commonly referred to as the *Insular Cases*, gave judicial sanction to the discriminatory treatment of the Chamorro people, reaffirming Congress's "plenary power" over Guam and excluding it from equal treatment under the U.S. Constitution via the reasoning that "Anglo-Saxon principles" of government and justice would be impracticable to apply to "alien races" differing in "religion, custom, and modes of thought."¹⁷ The Navy continued to exercise absolute control over the Chamorros, denying them basic rights within the American legal system, including the right to a jury and opportunities to appeal cases to federal courts outside of Guam.¹⁸ Throughout this period, beginning in 1901, delegations of Chamorros petitioned the United States to end the Navy's rule of Guam,¹⁹ filing petitions throughout the years leading up to (and after) WWII, all of which were ignored.²⁰

Guam came under the control of Japanese military forces in December 1941.²¹ During a 32-month period of Japanese occupation and martial law, the Chamorros experienced torture, internment, executions, hunger, forced marches, forced labor and additional cultural restrictions, resulting in some 1,170 Chamorro deaths.²² Although a U.S. bombardment campaign helped end Japanese occupation, it also showed little concern for the local population, many of whom likely survived only because they were in concentration camps situated closer to the island's interior and not closer to the coasts.²³ During this period, the U.S. military seized Chamorro lands to build bases to launch more attacks on Japanese-controlled areas throughout the Pacific.²⁴

On July 21, 1944, U.S. armed forces began to dismantle Japanese rule on Guam, leading to the return of the islands to U.S. control.²⁵ Despite mass decolonization on most continents across the globe, the aftermath of World War II brought a stronger U.S. military and political presence on Guam. Rather than returning land seized during the war, the military executed an aggressive policy of "land grabbing," taking some of the best and most valuable real property and water resources that had, for centuries, been in the possession of Chamorros, and denying them access to those ancestral territories.²⁶ By 1947, an estimated 1,350 families had lost their homes not to destruction by the Japanese occupation, but to the U.S. Navy's land seizures.²⁷ Many Chamorro landowners received little or no compensation for land that was taken.²⁸ The military officially retained – often through controversial eminent domain land condemnation proceedings – about 63% of the island, displacing more than 11,000 Chamorros, or almost half of the indigenous population at the time.²⁹

Guam's self-sufficient pre-war agricultural economy never recovered from these land seizures;³⁰ instead, residents were forced to import 90 percent of their food, with canned and processed food overtaking traditional staples, leading to the high prevalence of Western lifestyle diseases such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease.³¹

Having been denied a wide range of rights, Chamorro leaders spent the years after the war pushing for greater autonomy, resulting in Congress's passage of the Organic Act of Guam in 1950. The Organic Act established Guam as an organized, unincorporated territory of the United States, with a civil government, and granted statutory U.S. citizenship to its peoples (who previously were U.S. nationals).³² However, the Act reserved plenary power to amend or enact legislation for Guam to Congress, without the consent of the local citizenry. Drafted without the input of the Chamorro people, the Act reserved to Congress "the power and authority to annul" all laws passed by the Territory of Guam³³ and provided that the U.S. Constitution – and its rights and freedoms – did not necessarily or automatically apply in Guam as an unincorporated territory.³⁴ It also provided the Department of Interior with direct control and supervision over the affairs of Guam's local government, continuing to deny Chamorros the right to participate in national government. Even today Chamorros (and others) in Guam cannot vote for the U.S. President, have no U.S. Senate representation, and can only elect one non-voting member of the U.S. House of Representatives.³⁵ Moreover, the United States retained more than 42,000 acres of land that it had been using for other purposes, with Congress specifically excluding claims for property located on the island of Guam from the War

Claims Acts of 1948 as amended in 1962.³⁶ Thus, while the Organic Act did lead to a limited measure of local political governance, it allowed the United States to maintain – to this day – colonial control over Guam.

The decades since the Organic Act's establishment have seen major development and demographic changes to Guam. Local tourism and other industries have grown considerably, as has migration from Asia, other Pacific Islands, and the continental United States, including a significant percentage of resident military personnel and their dependents. This has resulted in Chamorros comprising just 37% of the population of Guam (while still constituting the largest single ethnic group).³⁷ Washington's immigration policy has allowed an unnecessarily high number of permanent immigrants into the island, contravening international self-determination principles regarding immigration to non-self-governing territories.³⁸

In 1982, the Commission on Self-Determination organized a status referendum, in which 73% of Guam voters chose the Commonwealth option over Statehood (27%).³⁹ Guam residents subsequently approved a Guam Commonwealth Act to become a Commonwealth like the Northern Mariana Islands in 1987. The Act was submitted to the U.S. Congress in 1988 and to six subsequent congresses but was never passed.⁴⁰ Although previous administrations had been receptive to providing Guam with the same Commonwealth status already afforded to the Northern Mariana Islands, the George H.W. Bush and Clinton administrations consistently opposed the Commonwealth bill, with federal officials arguing that provisions ran counter to U.S. strategic defense interests, territorial policy, and non-discriminatory voting rights.⁴¹

In addition to the obstruction of Chamorro self-determination, U.S. rule over Guam continues to impact its economy. The Merchant Marine Act of 1920 (P.L. 66-261), more commonly known as the Jones Act, regulates commerce by requiring that all goods or passengers transferred on ships between U.S. ports – like Guam – must be carried on U.S.-flagged ships constructed in the U.S., owned by U.S. citizens, and crewed by U.S. citizens and permanent residents. The Jones Act severely limits the goods that can be brought into Guam, leading to exorbitantly high prices and shipping times for items like food staples (that could be imported much more cheaply, and with less environmental impact and spoilage, directly from Asia), and increasing food insecurity and economic hardship for Guam's substantial lower-income community.⁴²

In a more recent example, in August 2014, the United States executed a maritime boundary delimitation agreement with the Federated States of Micronesia ("FSM"). In it, the United States, without prior consultation with the people of Guam, relinquished Guam's potential claims over Challenger Deep, the deepest part of the Marianas Trench.⁴³ The U.S. failure to consult the people of Guam before formally executing a maritime boundary delimitation divested them of inestimable marine resources.⁴⁴

Most recently, U.S. federal courts decided *Davis v. Guam*—a case that concerned a legal challenge to Guam's Decolonization Registry Law. This local law provides that a self-determination plebiscite will be held in Guam, at which those persons who qualify as "native inhabitants"— defined by the statute as "those persons who became U.S. Citizens

by virtue of the authority and enactment of the 1950 Organic Act of Guam and descendants of those persons”⁴⁵—will be able to express their desires regarding their future political relationship with the United States. They will do so by choosing one of three options, namely independence, free association, or statehood. Once ascertained, those desires will be transmitted to the United States and to the United Nations.

Arnold Davis, a white American and resident of Guam who neither gained his citizenship through operation of the 1950 Organic Act of Guam, nor had an ancestor who did, attempted to enroll onto the decolonization registry.⁴⁶ He was denied because he did not meet the definition of “native inhabitant” set out above. Represented by conservative American election attorneys, Davis filed suit against the government of Guam in 2011, claiming alleged violations of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.⁴⁷

In opinions devoid of the historical context of the U.S. colonization of Guam and the latter’s unique status as a non-self-governing territory under international law, the lower and appellate courts ignored the historical injury that the law sought to remedy and ruled that the Guam Decolonization Registry law violated Davis’s voting and equal protection rights. Today, the government of Guam has been forced to consider revising the decolonization law to allow all Guam residents to take part (including, potentially, transient U.S. military personnel), and to pay some \$947,717 in attorneys’ fees and costs to Arnold Davis and his attorneys.⁴⁸

III. Brief history of the U.S. military’s intervention in Guam

Despite the appearance of ceding control to Guam’s local government through the Organic Act, the U.S. military has entwined itself in Guam’s economy, environment, and culture to great and damaging effect over the last century. The impacts of the pervasive military presence in Guam has been profound, from economic dependency and the funneling of generations of Chamorro into military service, to high rates of terminal illness due to toxic waste and weapons pollution.

The U.S. military continues to occupy and control significant portions of the island. Two naval bases, one air force base, and a patchwork of ordinance depots, communications facilities, housing developments, and annexes cumulatively occupy around 30% of Guam’s land.⁴⁹ Even before the buildup, the military’s footprint in Guam was huge.

The land and coast occupied by the military – access to which is restricted to military personnel and their dependents – contain some of the most prized ecological environments on the island, including its longest and most beautiful beaches, nature reserves, the location where Guam’s second-largest village once stood, and other sites of great significance to Chamorros.

Claims to recover ancestral lands or receive fair compensation for their value have been mostly denied by federal courts, despite provisions in the Organic Act calling for this transfer.⁵⁰ In 1986, the federal government agreed to pay \$40 million in compensation

to Guam landowners; however, it set payments using land values from 1940, representing only a fraction of the land's actual value.⁵¹

In addition to land violations, U.S. militarism in the Pacific has had other adverse effects on the Chamorro people. This includes the United States' devastating 16-year nuclear testing program in the Pacific, in which the United States conducted 105 nuclear tests including the detonation of 67 nuclear bombs in the nearby Marshall Islands to catastrophic effect.⁵² Guam received significant radioactive debris from the fallout.⁵³ Increased levels of radiation on Guam are suspected to have caused serious health and environmental problems for its residents, including high incidences of cancer, the second leading cause of death locally.⁵⁴ In addition, the U.S. Navy decontaminated 18 radioactive vessels exposed to nuclear tests in Guam, and Chamorros who served in the military were additionally radiated through hazardous clean-up of radioactive debris.⁵⁵

According to a congressional panel formed to study in-depth radioactive contamination in Guam between 1946 and 1958, the U.S. military "put the population of Guam in harm's way knowingly and with total disregard for their well-being."⁵⁶ The impact of nuclear testing in the region, according to the report, "was the largest ecological disaster in human history."⁵⁷ In 2005, the National Research Council declared Guam's eligibility for compensation under the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (RECA) program due to the "measurable fallout" Guam received from atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons in the Pacific; however, as of 2020, no one in Guam has received any compensation under RECA.⁵⁸

U.S. military control of Guam has resulted in a number of other ecological and health disasters. These include the dumping and burying of hazardous and toxic chemicals around the island after World War II;⁵⁹ the storage and use of Agent Orange as a commercial herbicide in Guam during the Vietnam and Korean Wars;⁶⁰ the introduction of the invasive brown tree snake through U.S. military transports, which decimated Guam's forests and native bird population (in addition to the general large-scale clearing and conversion for construction of military installations;⁶¹ and whale beachings and deaths due to the military's use of sonar.⁶²

Guam has 19 Superfund sites (sites containing substances so hazardous they require a long-term clean-up response), and at least another 70 toxic sites.⁶³ In addition to the likely storage of Agent Orange and other toxic herbicides, Guam has also housed nuclear weapons, mustard gas, and countless other carcinogens.⁶⁴ In the late 1980s, the Navy discharged radioactive water into Apra Harbor, failing to inform the government of Guam of the discharge.⁶⁵ The increased exposure to radioactivity in Guam is linked to toxic goiters, a major contributor to thyroid issues that are abundant in the local population.⁶⁶ Multiple production wells accessing the island's sole-source aquifer have had to be shut down due to chemical contamination from U.S. government land holdings over or adjacent to this aquifer.⁶⁷

In more recent years, the United States has held large-scale, multi-national training exercises around Guam, as part of the "Marianas Island Range Complex," which has expanded to become the "Mariana Island Training and Testing Area," or MITT.⁶⁸ A

2006 exercise entitled “Valiant Shield” included 22,000 military personnel, 280 aircraft, 28 ships, and 3 aircraft carriers from the U.S. Navy alone.⁶⁹ The United States has repeated these exercises in subsequent years with even more personnel and hardware. The scale and frequency of training events increase the likelihood of accidents, such as the leakage of radioactive waste from a nuclear submarine in 2008, and seven aircraft crashes in and around Guam between 2007 and 2008.⁷⁰

It is difficult to adequately capture the sociocultural effects of the military’s presence in Guam. The decimation of Guam’s sustainable islander economy through land grabbing and other environmental destruction created optimal conditions for widespread poverty and unemployment – conditions also conducive to high military recruitment. Guam has among the highest recruitment levels in the country, with military service a generations-old tradition and economic bedrock for many Chamorro families.⁷¹ The military actively recruits in Guam’s schools,⁷² enticing young people with the promise of secure employment and perks like a military housing allowance (which increases the cost of housing for non-military residents) and discounts for basic household items from base supply stores,⁷³ as well as voting rights for active-duty soldiers.⁷⁴ The high degree of military service in Guam inculcates loyalty to the United States among many Guam residents, despite the lack of full benefits provided to Guam veterans as a result of the island’s status as an unincorporated territory.⁷⁵

This funneling of human capital and cultural allegiance has obscured much of the colonial relationship from view, while diverting many Chamorros away from other economic and educational opportunities, both modern and traditional. Military service also exacts a high toll in terms of disability and fatalities, with Chamorros suffering more deaths per capita in Vietnam and recent U.S. wars than any other ethnic group.⁷⁶

To be sure, though the relationship between Chamorros and the U.S. military is complex, this does not obviate U.S. obligations to facilitate Chamorro self-determination in line with international law.

IV. Current military buildup

A. Background of the buildup

In 2006, Pentagon officials announced a major multibillion-dollar buildup of new base infrastructure on Guam, including the transfer of 8,000 marines and 9,000 of their dependents from Okinawa to Guam by 2014.⁷⁷ The decision followed years of bilateral negotiations between the United States and Japan (at which Guam representatives were never present) amidst ongoing Japanese opposition to U.S. bases.⁷⁸ For the U.S. military, the buildup was a pragmatic and strategic decision that would help address public relations issues with Japan while countering China’s growing power in the Asia-Pacific theater.⁷⁹ The military has been clear about the advantages posed by Guam, which “is not Okinawa,” but rather a place where the U.S. military “can do what [it] want[s] . . . and make huge investments without fear of being thrown out.”⁸⁰

As initially formulated, the buildup called for an influx of nearly 80,000 people, including almost 20,000 construction workers, arriving in Guam over a four-year period. The buildup was projected to peak in 2014, with an approximately 50% population increase to Guam's total population of 160,000.⁸¹ In addition to dwarfing the native Chamorro population, the foreign population increases would have placed enormous stress on Guam's limited civilian infrastructure, including a 20% increase in demand for the island's sole public hospital (which operates at 100% capacity three weeks out of the month) and a 26% increase in student population.⁸²

In February 2010, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency conducted a mandatory review of the U.S. military's initial environmental assessment, deeming it unsatisfactory and giving it the lowest possible rating.⁸³ The EPA cited the lack of a specific water treatment plan, stating that the expected increase in population would impact Guam's "existing substandard drinking water and wastewater infrastructure;" it also highlighted "unacceptable impacts to 71 acres of high quality coral reef ecosystem," as well as carcinogenic effects from significant increases in diesel exhaust.⁸⁴

While the U.S. military had budgeted for new military installations and base infrastructure, it had not budgeted to expand Guam's civilian facilities, despite its own assessment that the buildup would exceed the island's wastewater treatment capacities and lead to drinking water shortages.⁸⁵ Additionally, rather than lodge transfer personnel in already-built, vacant housing, the military had planned to build new housing in undeveloped wilderness on Guam.⁸⁶

In addition to the relocation of U.S. Marines and their dependents, the buildup, as originally formulated, included significant expansions of military infrastructure and capabilities in Guam.⁸⁷ This included: an increased Air Force presence, with Guam now named as one of four major global hubs for strike forces;⁸⁸ the dredging and expansion of Apra Harbor to accommodate nuclear aircraft carriers and submarines, resulting in the destruction of 71 acres of pristine and endangered coral reef; new construction to accommodate an expanded presence for the Army National Guard; and the development of a ballistic missile defense system.⁸⁹ The expansion would also include land "acquisition" of an additional 2,200 acres from private and government land, increasing federal landholding to about 40% of the island.⁹⁰

Of particular concern were plans to control 1,800 additional acres for a live-fire training range over Pãgat, a sacred indigenous village and burial ground dating from 2000 BC.⁹¹ Registered at the Department of Historic Preservation as an archaeological site, Pãgat features freshwater caves and limestone cliffs, and jungle interspersed with ancient latte stones of cultural significance.⁹² It is a sacred place where traditional healers gather rare plants and Chamorros seek to pay respects and reconnect to the past amidst the artifacts and the stone ruins of their ancestors' homes.⁹³ The military sought to position the firing range on Pãgat's cliffs and close off public access to the area, despite already having a live-fire range on Guam and the neighboring island of Tinian.⁹⁴

Given the scale of impacts on the people of Guam and native Chamorro ancestral sites, the involvement of local communities in the plans for the buildup – as well as their

consultation and consent – would seem a given. Yet local communities were never consulted when the expansion plans were being developed and were given woefully inadequate opportunities for public meetings and comment.⁹⁵ The lack of consultation and sharing of plans around the buildup was glaring, and evidenced the military’s attitude of ownership and consequent disregard towards the whole of the island’s population in general, and the Chamorro people in particular.⁹⁶

The military’s plans engendered a significant amount of local opposition. Many Chamorro activists did not view the purported economic benefits as outweighing the impacts on island residents. When the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) did finally release its 11,000-page-long draft Environmental Impact Statement (draft EIS) in 2009 – which it had taken some five years to prepare – the people and government of Guam were given only 90 days to respond—and only after requesting an extension from the original deadline of 45 days.⁹⁷ Despite the short timeframe, the draft EIS provoked a huge community response, with hundreds of community members showing up at hearings and submitting over 10,000 written comments and testimonies.⁹⁸

In addition to opposition from more longstanding activist groups like I Nasion Chamoru, Guåhan Coalition for Peace and Justice, and Famoksaian, Chamorros formed new advocacy organizations including We Are Guåhan, which allied with the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Guam Preservation Trust to challenge the Pãgat shooting range plans in court.⁹⁹ During this time, Chamorro activists were subjected to threats and to demeaning, racist comments by U.S. military personnel.¹⁰⁰ They persisted in their efforts, however, and eventually the military agreed to undertake additional environmental assessments for the placement of the live-fire training range complex.¹⁰¹ Following Congressional criticisms around feasibility and affordability, as well as the (perhaps unexpected) high level of local opposition, the military decided to revise the buildup plans as a whole in 2012.¹⁰²

B. Commencement of the buildup

The military’s main change in the revised buildup was to reduce the Guam-bound force to 5,000 Marines and an additional 1,300 dependents between 2020 and 2025, with 10,000 new or temporary residents planned at the peak of buildup construction.¹⁰³ This increase, however, is still a significant influx and burden on resources for an island spanning less than 33 miles long and 12 miles wide (about 212 square miles).¹⁰⁴ Moreover, most of the planned construction projects survived the adjustment, with geostrategic plans stemming from the Obama administration’s “Pacific pivot” and the Trump administration’s escalation of affairs with China further justifying an increased U.S. military presence in the Asia-Pacific region.

Rather than eliminate environmentally damaging activities, the military retained many and shifted others to different areas on Guam. For instance, the final buildup plans still include the construction of a live-fire training range complex, the bulldozing of more than 1,000 acres of native limestone forest, and the destruction of other historically and culturally significant sites.

The military also shifted some of its plans to the Northern Mariana Islands – particularly the islands of Tinian and Pagan – which are less heavily populated and which were expected to offer less resistance.¹⁰⁵ Nonetheless, the military’s plans to develop live-fire military training areas in Tinian and Pagan have continued to be widely opposed by Chamorro islanders throughout the archipelago.¹⁰⁶

In 2015, DoD announced its plans to begin construction of the U.S. Marine base in Guam, in anticipation of the eventual closure of the Marine base in Okinawa. In 2017, the military awarded the buildup’s first construction contracts, and crews started bulldozing in 2018.¹⁰⁷ The Navy has also implemented new plans around the Mariana Islands Training and Testing (MITT) project, intending to deploy sonar systems, test vessel platforms, detonate underwater explosives and fire weapons, among a host of other activities over the coming years.¹⁰⁸

C. Environmental, social and cultural impacts

The impacts of the buildup combined with the MITT plans are particularly damaging, causing significant harm to both land and sea environments around Guam and the rest of the Marianas archipelago. The commencement of construction has revealed the stakes of the buildup and validated many of the initial concerns of the Chamorro community, with the near daily discoveries of precolonial Chamorro artifacts and human remains at buildup construction sites throughout the island.¹⁰⁹ In addition, the military’s live-fire training range complex in Ritidian will severely restrict access to the land and arguably threaten nearby natural resources, such as the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer and numerous endangered animal and plant species.¹¹⁰

1. Chamorro artifacts and human remains

The cultural costs of the buildup are incalculable. Including the firing range in question, contractors have unearthed Chamorro artifacts in no fewer than five military construction sites.¹¹¹ These include Latte-period ceramic, dark soil features, stone tools, possible volcanic stone tool fragments, and lusong (ancient Chamorro mortar and pestles).¹¹² Another area with Latte-period artifacts was discovered at the live-fire training range’s future site at Northwest Field, according to a Marine Corps Activity Guam and Public Works Department announcement in June 2020. In addition, three sites with more remnants of the ancient village Magua’ – including ceramic scatters, earth ovens, various stone and shell artifacts – were discovered on the future Marine Corps base in Dededo in late May and early June 2020.¹¹³

These discoveries include ancient human remains recovered on the sites.¹¹⁴ News of the military clearing the site of ancient village Magua’ – which along with two others, is potentially eligible for a National Register of properties significant in U.S. history, archaeology, architecture and culture – stirred controversy in October 2018. Community members protested the disruption of the cultural sites with a peaceful demonstration.¹¹⁵ The military has continued to remove artifacts for preservation, rather than responding to requests to leave the sites undisturbed or return the artifacts to their

original resting places.¹¹⁶ By July 2020, buildup construction had revealed a total of 15 sites containing human remains, and 28 containing historic artifacts.¹¹⁷

The concentration of millennia-old artifacts and human remains are indicative of entire historic villages and burial sites located in and around land the military seized from indigenous Chamorros. It is difficult to understate the importance of practices of ancestral veneration to the Chamorro people, for whom the skulls of relatives are considered sacred and serve as a conduit between the spirits of the deceased and the living on important spiritual concerns.¹¹⁸ Burial practices and the bones of ancestors constitute one piece of ongoing ancestral veneration, which includes asking permission from and paying respect to ancestors before entering many natural and ancient spots on the island (including areas slated for military buildup, such as the limestone forests of Litekyan/Ritidian).¹¹⁹

In other contexts, heritage land, artifacts, and burial sites would remain with their original owners and be protected from interference. Elsewhere in the United States, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act was enacted as an attempt to address such tribal concerns, at least in part. It requires consultation with tribes and the respectful return of Native human remains and cultural objects, and criminalizes the trafficking of Native human remains or cultural items without right of possession.¹²⁰

The same protections do not apply on Guam, where the military has continued construction despite opposition from community members, including a resolution from 13 of Guam's 15 senators asking the governor to pause clearance, construction, and other activities for the buildup.¹²¹ Instead of leaving artifacts and human remains where they are discovered, they continue to be removed, even amidst calls by Chamorro advocates for a preservation in place agreement.¹²² The bulldozing of Chamorro history and culture is a significant, ongoing violation of Chamorro rights.

According to Guam's former State Historic Preservation Officer, a total of 269 historic properties stand to be adversely impacted by the current military buildup—63 of which are eligible for listing on the National Registry for Historic Places.¹²³

2. *Litekyan/Ritidian*

The military buildup will also have destructive effect on natural environments and resources vital to Chamorro culture, sovereignty, and wellbeing. Nowhere is this devastation more evident than in the case of the planned live-fire training range at Ritidian Point.

Ritidian Point is a protected wildlife refuge in the northern end of Guam. It is the only designated critical habitat for the fanihi (Mariana fruit bat), sihek (Guam Micronesian kingfisher), and aga (Mariana crow), among other animals.¹²⁴ Its white sand beaches, platform reefs, and 500-foot limestone cliffs are home to numerous species, including threatened green and hawksbill sea turtles, and a wide array of fish, marine invertebrates, and other sea life.¹²⁵ Ritidian Point also contains the archaeological site of a pre-Magellan Chamorro village, a 3,300-year-old fishing camp, and ancient cave

paintings and pictographs, including drawings of humans,¹²⁶ constellations mapping Orion, Cassiopeia, and the Southern Cross, and an ancient star calendar.¹²⁷

In short, Ritidian is one of the most spectacular and culturally significant sites on the island. As the chief of the National Wildlife Refuge testified, Ritidian hosts “the island’s best public beach, the oldest known and longest-lasting ancient Chamorro settlement site, and the only place to hear the songs of extirpated endemic birds.”¹²⁸

Throughout the Cold War, Ritidian was under the control of the Navy, which used the area as a high-security communications station. Before that, indigenous Chamorro landowners and families with deep roots to the land lived there. In 1963, the federal government took ownership of eight large tracts of land, notifying the original inhabitants that they had to vacate the space so that the military could use the land for defense purposes.¹²⁹ Families were provided with between \$10,000 to \$25,000 in compensation for 10 to 30-acre parcels of prized coastal land.¹³⁰ In 1992, the Navy declared 371 acres of land at Ritidian Point and 15,571 acres of submerged land adjacent to the property as “excess” lands, which it then proceeded to transfer to other arms of the federal government.¹³¹ The Ritidian parcels went to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service for use as part of a wildlife refuge, and the submerged lands went to the General Services Administration for later redistribution—despite objections that these transfers violated Chamorro land rights.¹³²

As ownership of Ritidian continues to be contested, the military’s latest buildup plans further threaten indigenous land and cultural rights, in addition to posing numerous ecological hazards. The military’s revised buildup proposal relocated the proposed Live Fire Training Range Complex (LFTRC) from Pãgat to a site within the fence at Andersen Airforce Base; while seemingly an improvement,¹³³ the LFTRC calls for some of the adjacent Ritidian wildlife refuge to act as a safety buffer zone for more than half of each year when the training ranges will be in use.¹³⁴

Entry to portions of the Ritidian trails, caves, and other cultural resources (including cave art) under the supposed protection of the U.S. Department of Fish and Wildlife Services will now be limited or eliminated.¹³⁵ According to Prutehi Litekyan: Save Ritidian, a community advocacy group trying to protect the natural and cultural resources around these sites, the firing range complex will impact four or more ancestral villages and their associated burial places (namely, Urunao, Litekyan, Pahon, and Inapsan).¹³⁶ Approximately 70 ancestral and historical sites in the Litekyan area will be adversely impacted or bulldozed.¹³⁷ The restrictions will also limit access to fishing sites, displacing Chamorro fishermen and impacting cultural fishing practices.¹³⁸ Traditional healers will be unable to access medicinal plants and herbs while the range is in use.¹³⁹ While DoD has characterized many of the Ritidian sites as “recreational,” they are more aptly termed “sacred” or “ancestral” given their rich cultural features and the fact that they also contain Chamorro graves and burial sites.¹⁴⁰

In addition to these cultural impacts, the ecological damage is likely to be severe. Ritidian contains some of the most unique limestone environments and the most diverse plant communities of Guam, designated as “critical habitats” for several

endangered species.¹⁴¹ Many of Guam's endemic and unique flora and fauna, including endangered bird species, were destined for resuscitation within the Ritidian National Wildlife Refuge.¹⁴² The LFTRC and cantonment now threaten close to a thousand total acres of recovery habitats for the endangered Mariana fruit bat, Mariana crow, Guam rail, Mariana eight-spot butterfly, and Guam Micronesian kingfisher, among others. Rare and endangered marine species, including turtles and whales, could also suffer acoustic impacts from military activities such as drilling and sonar in the ocean.¹⁴³

The clear cutting of some 1,000 acres of pristine limestone forest (about 8 percent of the remaining limestone forest)¹⁴⁴ will further strip the land of its resilience and undermine biodiversity-rehabilitation efforts.¹⁴⁵ This includes the forest around Guam's last seeding specimen of an indigenous endangered tree species, the *Serianthes nelsonii*, or *håyun lågu*.¹⁴⁶ Though the military has proposed to establish a buffer zone around the tree for protection, the clear cutting of surrounding forest is likely to leave the tree exposed and susceptible to damage.¹⁴⁷ While the military's mitigation plans include 'enhancing' forests and creating 'newer' refuges elsewhere, such efforts are no guarantee that endangered environments and species (many of which, such as sea turtles, are slow to reproduce) will recover from these harms.¹⁴⁸

The LFTRC may also pose a potential health and environmental concern to Guam's drinking supply due to its proximity to the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer, Guam's primary source of drinking water.¹⁴⁹ Advocacy groups and opponents of the plan have argued that lead from bullets and other pollutants associated with the firing range complex could further contaminate the aquifer.¹⁵⁰

In short, the selection of Ritidian for the LFTRC seems ill-conceived at best, if not a direct violation of a slew of environmental, cultural, health, and land rights of the Chamorro people. To be sure, the U.S. military itself recognized as much, when it conceded that "[t]here would be more adverse effects from construction at [Litekyan/Ritidian] than any of the other LFTRC alternatives."¹⁵¹ Unsurprisingly, construction of the LFTRC has been strongly opposed by community members, including protests by thousands of residents and community groups.¹⁵²

3. Other impacts

The U.S. military itself acknowledged myriad harms stemming from the buildup in its 2015 supplemental environmental impact statement, including significant impacts to seven resource areas: water resources, terrestrial biological resources, marine biological resources, cultural resources, utilities, socioeconomics and general services, and environmental justice.¹⁵³ In addition to the aforementioned impacts, there will be, as mentioned, other significant socioeconomic and cultural impacts resulting from the influx of new populations into Guam. To hone in on just one example, the price of housing has risen steeply in the years following the buildup's announcement, with average rents increasing nearly 50% from 2010 to 2019.¹⁵⁴ In addition to this housing crisis, other anticipated impacts include increased noise, traffic congestion, and potential crime and prostitution.¹⁵⁵

Moreover, the Mariana Island Training and Testing Area (MITT), while assessed separate from the buildup, increasingly threatens marine habitats and conservation areas surrounding Guam. The MITT's large coverage encompasses portions of the Marianas Trench National Marine Monument, recognized in 2009 by a Presidential Proclamation as a refuge for marine life. While military activities within the Monument are permitted under the Antiquities Act¹⁵⁶ (providing unique exemptions to conservation-oriented goals to activities conducted by the Armed Forces), the use of sonar, explosives, material pollutants, and seafloor devices will harm essential fish habitat and threaten coral, whale, sea turtle and shark species listed under the Endangered Species Act.¹⁵⁷ The damage to the marine environment could affect the food supply and economic livelihoods for many on Guam, including fishermen and those who depend upon the tourist industry for a living.

Moreover, the MITT has proposed an additional surface danger zone at Finegayan, next to the ancient village of Haputo, which covers 252 acres of coral reef and limestone forest designated as an ecological reserve in 1984 by the U.S. Navy.¹⁵⁸ Like Ritidian, the Haputo Ecological Reserve Area will also be at the mercy of potential damage from an adjacent firing range. The proposed surface danger zone goes into effect August 19, 2020, and will restrict public access to the area while the range is in use.¹⁵⁹ The military did not hold public hearings nor draft an environmental impact statement for the danger zone, which will block access to traditional fishing grounds that are still in use by local fishermen and boaters, and will also restrict access to yet another pristine beach and ancient Chamorro village. Despite receiving more than 500 pages of input from local residents, the Navy's plans for the MITT remain largely unchanged.¹⁶⁰

The sheer scale of the MITT cannot be overstated. In total, some 833,986,973 acres of open ocean around the Marianas will come within it—or an area larger than the U.S. states of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Montana and New Mexico combined.¹⁶¹

There is not sufficient space in this submission to detail the full extent of cultural, ecological, social, health, and other harms posed by the current military buildup on the Chamorro people of Guam.¹⁶² Nevertheless, this sampling aims to provide a snapshot of the extent of current and future harms projected for the island and its inhabitants as a result of ongoing actions by the U.S. government.

D. Regional aggression

Over the past few years, the world has anxiously observed an escalation of tension and aggressive rhetoric between the United States and China. Significant funding has been allocated to boost U.S. military presence in the region, for instance through the \$6 billion Pacific Deterrence Initiative,¹⁶³ which seeks to fund resources on key military capability gaps, reassure U.S. allies, and bolster the credibility of American deterrence in the Indo-Pacific.¹⁶⁴ China has developed a DF-26 ballistic missile, known as the “Guam Killer,” for its striking distance range.¹⁶⁵ Similarly, North Korea raised the possibility of a preemptive strike on Guam in response to President Trump's threats to bring “fire and fury” down on it in 2017.¹⁶⁶ Further rhetoric by Trump led to renewed North Korean

threats to unleash “a salvo of missiles” in Guam’s waters if Trump continued his provocations.¹⁶⁷ Trump’s comments to “see what [North Korean leader Kim Jong Un] does with Guam”¹⁶⁸ are indicative of his attitude that Guam and its peoples are dispensable, defined entirely by their utility, and “can be bargained away or trivialized into meaninglessness” once they no longer prove useful to the colonial power.¹⁶⁹

Like other Pacific Islanders, Chamorros have continually been asked to sacrifice themselves for the good of “global security”¹⁷⁰ – to serve as the guinea pigs and test subjects of nuclear testing and human experimentation, and as proxy battlegrounds for larger powers. Having already watched military industrialization decimate their health, traditional economies, and environments, Chamorros now face a tidal wave of militarization amidst worsening U.S.-China relations—over which they have no power.

E. COVID-19 risks

To these factors we add one more in the nature of negligence and contagion at the hands of the U.S. military. Although Guam was slated to be hard hit by COVID-19 in the early months of the pandemic, a successful lockdown and community response effectively prevented a surge in deaths (from the projected 3,000 in April, to only six actual deaths by the date of this writing).¹⁷¹ This was a notable achievement, given Guam’s limited health infrastructure, high-risk population, and heavy tourism from East Asia.

However, Guam’s management of the COVID-19 crisis has been put at risk by the presence and behavior of U.S. servicemen on its soil. After the March 2020 outbreak of the virus could not be contained on board the USS Theodore Roosevelt, the Navy, with acquiescence from the executive branch of the local government, transferred thousands of its sailors to as many as seven civilian hotels on Guam.¹⁷² Although purporting to only house sailors who tested negative for the virus in the hotels, multiple sailors who initially tested negative showed symptoms of COVID-19 several days after being tested (while others who had already had the disease supposedly re-tested positive).¹⁷³ Over 1,150 sailors from USS Theodore Roosevelt eventually tested positive, with one death.¹⁷⁴

In a letter to Guam Governor Lourdes Leon Guerrero, Guam Senator Sabina Perez expressed apprehension regarding the decision to move sailors to Guam’s hotels, noting greater exposure risks for lower-wage employees, many of whom are older with limited to no health benefits for themselves and their families.¹⁷⁵ Indigenous groups such as I Hagan Famalão’an Guåhan stated that the decision to house these sailors within the community was “playing a game of chance with the health of our people.”¹⁷⁶ Others have asked merely that the sailors be housed on the 49,000 acres of land occupied by U.S. military bases on Guam – requests that fell on deaf ears.¹⁷⁷

The local pandemic response has been further threatened by the violation of Guam’s local ordinances by U.S. service members. Fifteen airmen from an Andersen Air Force Base (AAFB) unit who arrived on Guam in May 2020, and confirmed their first positive case in June 2020, are reported to have violated movement restrictions during their stay at the Guam Reef Hotel.¹⁷⁸ This unit soon had 35 confirmed positive cases, making up 42 percent of the total active cases in Guam as of July 2020 (excluding other military

cases present on island).¹⁷⁹ Approximately 30 local businesses may have been exposed to the virus as a result of the ordinance violations by the AAFB unit members; many of these establishments suffered additional revenue loss as a result.¹⁸⁰ The military did not respond to requests for information on the airmen's activities and whereabouts for contact tracing purposes for ten days, risking further spread and outbreak of the virus.¹⁸¹ According to Guam's Attorney General, the military has refused to provide information needed by Guam's Department of Public Health and Social Services to determine whether public protocols were followed in this instance.¹⁸² As the Speaker of Guam's legislature put it, "Not only have the livelihoods of [Guam's] residents been jeopardized, and even possibly the reopening date of our economy – but scarce government resources are now being expended to clean up the mess that has been created."¹⁸³

V. Prutehi Litekyan: Save Ritidian

Prutehi Litekyan: Save Ritidian (PLSR) is a community-based organization dedicated to the protection of the natural and cultural resources of Guam, including those located in sites identified for U.S. military live-fire training.

Among PLSR's members are original landowners, and/or their descendants, whose ancestral homelands are located in Litekyan/Ritidian, the same area slated to be impacted by the military activities described in this submission. Moreover, certain group members have ancestors who are buried in the project-affected area and thus will suffer harm as a result of the denial of access to the same.

PLSR members also include many cultural practitioners, including traditional healers and medicine-makers, who will be adversely impacted by the LFTRC. These "yo'amte" gather plants in the project-affected area, some of which grow exclusively in the native limestone forests of Litekyan/Ritidian. These group members will be directly impacted in terms of the denial of access and the practice and transmission of culture.

PLSR draws support from people across many sectors of the island community, including indigenous land defenders, cultural practitioners, fishermen, farmers, teachers, social workers, environmentalists, college students, and others. In February 2017, PLSR launched an online petition protesting the LFTRC, which has garnered 21,450 signatures to date.

Since its inception, PLSR has organized more than 450 different actions, including letter-writing campaigns, meetings with lawmakers, school visits, rallies, comment drives, protests, tours, press conferences, legislative roundtables, meetings with military officials, public hearings, election surveys, media interviews, podcasts, webinars, and other efforts to raise public awareness. They have even been successful in advocating for local legislation in the form of legislative resolutions calling for the halt of military construction activities concerning the LFTRC.

VI. Recommendations

Guam is suffering under its current situation as a U.S.-administered non-self-governing territory. The United States has shown itself untrustworthy of safeguarding the Chamorro people's permanent sovereignty over their natural resources, incapable of meaningfully consulting them on matters vital to their collective rights and interests, and unwilling to allow them the free exercise of their self-determination. Past and present U.S. acts and omissions constitute violations of several human and indigenous rights of the Chamorro people, including but not limited to the right of free, prior and informed consent, and the rights to life, health, food, culture, and an effective remedy.

International law imposes upon the United States certain duties emanating from the law on self-determination—duties that have been contravened on multiple occasions detailed in this submission: most notably, in the large-scale land grabbing that occurred in the 1900-1960s period; in the lack of consultation in the U.S. military's initial plans to transfer marines from Okinawa to Guam and its development of the buildup blueprint; and in the ongoing failures to adequately consult and act upon the communicated views of the island's civilian population. Failure to provide a mechanism for consultation prior to the execution of the U.S.-FSM maritime treaty also represents a potential violation.

We note that these are basic failures of consultation, but that the standard represented by the norm of free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC), as enshrined in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, is significantly higher and would call for ownership and oversight by Chamorros (e.g., through the ability to veto or consent to such projects), at least with respect to development activity respecting Chamorro lands, territories and resources. FPIC is a core prescription of the international indigenous rights regime that is directly applicable to many of the activities described herein.

Recognizing the immediacy of the harms being inflicted upon the Chamorro people by Guam's administering power, we request the intervention of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples. Such intervention is timely, as the harms are immediate and ongoing, and could serve to assist the Chamorro people by delaying destructive activities or effectuating policy change through international pressure. We would also refer the Special Rapporteur to the numerous UNGA resolutions specific to Guam, wherein the United States was warned against further militarizing Guam.¹⁸⁴

Specifically, we ask that the following actions, or any combination of them, be taken:

- A site visit by the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples to Guam to assess the military buildup and associated harms to the Chamorro people;
- A report investigating the harms alleged in this submission;
- A communication to the U.S. government or an international body that focuses on or includes coverage of the human rights violations suffered by the Chamorro people of Guam;
- A public statement about the unlawfulness of the military buildup and the situation of the Chamorro people under international human rights law;

- Recommendations to international bodies (including the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence of Colonial Countries and Peoples, also known as the Special Committee on Decolonization, or C-24) regarding actions that could be taken to assist the Chamorro people in their self-determination efforts; and
- Any other actions that the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples may consider appropriate in light of this submission.

The authors of this submission remain at the Special Rapporteur's disposal to provide further information about the facts discussed in this submission and/or to provide a longer international legal analysis of Chamorro self-determination and other rights under international law, though we are well aware of the expertise of the Special Rapporteur in the field.

We hope this submission will result in greater international awareness of the plight of the Chamorro people of Guam, whose self-determination has been too long denied. That denial is as an affront not only to them, but to the whole of the international community.

¹ LisaLinda Natividad & Gwyn Kirk, *Fortress Guam: Resistance to US Military MegaBuildup*, 8 ASIA-PACIFIC J. 1, 7 (2010).

² ROBERT F. ROGERS, *DESTINY'S LANDFALL: A HISTORY OF GUAM* 6-7, 22 (1995). See also Doug Herman, *A Brief, 500-Year History of Guam*, SMITHSONIANMAG.COM (Aug. 15, 2017), <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smithsonian-institution/brief-500-year-history-guam-180964508/>.

³ ROGERS, *supra* note 2, at 24.

⁴ Anthony (T.J.) F. Quan, "Respeto I Taotao Tano": *The Recognition and Establishment of the Self-Determination and Sovereign Rights of the Indigenous Chamorros of Guam under International, Federal, and Local Law*, 3 ASIAN-PAC. L. & POL'Y J. 56, 63 (2002).

⁵ LAURA T. SOUDER, *DAUGHTERS OF THE ISLAND: CONTEMPORARY CHAMORRO WOMEN ORGANIZERS ON GUAM* 224 (1992). See also *RESISTANCE IN PARADISE: RETHINKING 100 YEARS OF U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN THE CARIBBEAN AND THE PACIFIC* 114 (Deborah Wei & Rachael Kamel eds., 1998); ANNE PEREZ HATTORI, *COLONIAL DIS-EASE: US NAVY HEALTH POLICIES AND THE CHAMORROS OF GUAM, 1898-1941*, 11 (2004); James Perez Viernes, *Negotiating Manhood: Chamorro Masculinities and US Military Colonialism in Guam, 1898-1941*, 14-15 (Univ. of Haw. Diss. (2015)).

⁶ Herman, *supra* note 2.

⁷ Francis X. Hezel & Marjorie C. Driver, *From Conquest to Colonization: Spain in the Mariana Islands*, 23:2 J. PAC. HIST. 137 (1988); HATTORI, *COLONIAL DIS-EASE*, *supra* note 5, at 14.

⁸ *Judiciary History – Historical Review: "Justicia para todo"*, JUDICIARY OF GUAM 3, <http://www.guamsupremecourt.com/Judicial-History/Judiciary%20History.pdf>.

⁹ Patricia L. G. Taimanglo, *The Chamorro people of Guam*, AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (Aug. 2010), <https://www.apa.org/pi/oema/resources/communique/2010/08/chamorro-people>. See also Richard J. Shell, *The Marianas Population Decline: 17th Century Estimates*, 34 J. PACIFIC HISTORY 291 (1999). It should be noted that there is some inconsistency in these figures in the historical accounts.

¹⁰ See Quan, *supra* note 4, at 65. To be sure, however, "[m]ore than two centuries of Spanish colonization left an 'indelible imprint on the cultural identity of the Chamorros.'" HATTORI, *COLONIAL DIS-EASE*, *supra* note 5, at 15.

¹¹ Sylvia R. Lazos Vargas, *History, Legal Scholarship, And Latcrit Theory: The Case Of Racial Transformations Circa The Spanish American War, 1896-1900*, 78 DENV. U. L. REV. 921, 927 (2001). The other Mariana Islands were not, however, part of this deal, being sold by Spain to Germany, thereafter dividing the Chamorros between two occupying powers. See DAVID VINE, *BASE NATION: HOW U.S. MILITARY BASES ABROAD HARM AMERICA AND THE WORLD* 87 (2015).

¹² See *Guam v. Guerrero*, 290 F.3d 1210, 1214 (9th Cir. 2002); see also *Gov't of Guam ex rel. Guam Econ. Dev. Auth. v. United States*, 179 F.3d 630, 632 (9th Cir. 1999).

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- ¹³ See HATTORI, COLONIAL DIS-EASE, *supra* note 5, at 39-60, 193-95; see also Quan, *supra* note 4, at 66.
- ¹⁴ VINE, *supra* note 11, at 87. See also Frank Quimby, *Guam Commonwealth Act*, GUAMPEDIA (Oct. 11, 2019), <https://www.guampedia.com/guam-commonwealth-act/> (last visited Jul. 27, 2020).
- ¹⁵ Catherine Lutz, *Bureaucratic Weaponry and the Production of Ignorance in Military Operations on Guam*, 60 CURRENT ANTHROPOLOGY 108, 110 (2019).
- ¹⁶ Natividad & Kirk, *supra* note 1, at 4; see also HATTORI, COLONIAL DIS-EASE, *supra* note 5, at 18-19 (“For half a century the Chamorro people were subjected to the whims and dictates of a rapidly revolving procession of military officers . . . Despite consistent appeals by Chamorro leaders for a formal expression of the civil and political rights of the people of Guam, few governors acted to implement anything resembling a democratic form of government.”).
- ¹⁷ Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244, 280-81 (1901).
- ¹⁸ Quan, *supra* note 4, at 68.
- ¹⁹ Guam Congress Walkout, GUAMPEDIA, <https://www.guampedia.com/guam-congress-walkout/>.
- ²⁰ Collier Nogues, “With [Our] Entire Breath”: *The US Military Buildup on Guåhan (Guam) and Craig Santos Perez’s Literature of Resistance*, 12 INT’L J OF RESEARCH 21, 24 (2018).
- ²¹ ROGERS, *supra* note 2, at 194. Unlike Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands had become a League of Nations mandate assigned to Japan in 1919, pursuant to the 1919 Treaty of Versailles. Treaty of Versailles, art. 26, Washington Govt. print (1991).
- ²² VINE, *supra* note 11, at 88; see also Keith L. Camacho, SACRED MEN: LAW, TORTURE, AND RETRIBUTION IN GUAM 60-86 (2019).
- ²³ Lutz, *supra* note 15, at 110 (“[US] reinvasion scorched the landscape of much of the island, displaced the entire population, and reduced its capital to rubble. That mountain of debris was bulldozed into the sea and now forms an (in)visible peninsula jutting improbably into the sea from the modern capital’s coastline.”).
- ²⁴ VINE, *supra* note 11, at 88.
- ²⁵ Some scholars suggest that the U.S. liberation of Guam cultivated the island’s people with a mentality of reciprocity to the United States for a high level of “colonial debt,” leading to feelings of obligation and ongoing desire to serve in the U.S. military. See, e.g., Francis Dalisay, *Colonial Debt, Resistance to U.S. Military Presence, Trustworthiness of Pro-U.S. Military Information Sources, and Support for the Military Buildup on Guam*, 8 J. OF PAC RIM PSYCH, 11, 12 (2014). Dalisay’s study finds that higher levels of feelings of colonial debt among respondents were associated with greater personal support for the military buildup and more trust in pro-military/buildup news sources. See *id.* at 15; see also Ronni Alexander, *Living with the fence: militarization and military spaces on Guahan/Guam*, 23 GENDER, PLACE & CULTURE 869 (2015). This particular issue is, of course, quite complex.
- ²⁶ Natividad & Kirk, *supra* note 1, at 5 (“[T]he military took a large portion of arable land to build bases and other installations, equivalent to nearly 50 percent of the island’s landmass, including some of the most fertile land near popular fishing grounds.”). See also Crawford v. Antonio B. Won Pat Int’l Airport Auth., 917 F.3d 1081, 1086–88 (9th Cir. 2019).
- ²⁷ T.P. Maga, *The Citizenship Movement in Guam, 1946-1950*, 53 PACIFIC HISTORICAL REV 59–77 (1984).
- ²⁸ VINE, *supra* note 11, at 88. Compensation that was provided to many Chamorro landowners over the years has been pitifully insufficient, with compensation for certain landholders in Ritidian ranging, for instance, between \$10,000 - \$25,000 for 10 to 30-acre parcels of prized coastal land. See John I Borja, *Generations of protest: Former Ritidian landowners want their land back*, PACIFIC DAILY NEWS (Sept. 4, 2017), <https://www.guampdn.com/story/news/2017/09/04/generations-protest-former-ritidian-landowners-want-their-land-back/624063001/>.
- ²⁹ Quimby, *supra* note 14. It should be noted that there would be some later partial returns of land, bringing down the quoted figure. See Crawford v. Antonio B. Won Pat Int’l Airport Auth., 917 F.3d 1081, 1087 (9th Cir. 2019) (“In 1994, Congress enacted the Guam Excess Lands Act, authorizing the transfer of land in Guam from the United States to the government of Guam, with the requirement that the government of Guam develop a plan to use the land for public benefit.”).
- ³⁰ See, e.g. Natividad & Kirk, *supra* note 1, at 5 (“Prior to WWII, Guam was self-sufficient in agriculture, fishing, hunting, and husbandry. Nearly every family grew vegetables and produced meat; some specialized in fishing; and there was a viable copra industry.”).
- ³¹ *Id.* at 9 (“Chamorros living on Guam also have the highest incidence of diabetes compared to other ethnic groups, at about five times the overall U.S. rate.”). The indigenous diet was replaced with a more Westernized diet, high in trans fats, refined sugar, and salt, and low in fiber and micronutrients. See Christie Nicoson, *Positive Peace and Food Security*, WORLD WITHOUT GENOCIDE 10-13 (Nov. 2016),

<http://worldwithoutgenocide.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Food-Security-in-Guam-2016.pdf>

(“People in Guam die from life-style and preventable diseases such as hypertension, strokes, heart disease, and diabetes at much greater rates than people in the continental US.”).

³² Organic Act of Guam, 48 U.S.C. §§ 1421-1424(b) (1950).

³³ *Id.* at § 1423(i).

³⁴ See *Dorr v. United States*, 195 U.S. 138, 149 (1904) (“[T]he Constitution does not, without legislation, and of its own force, carry such right to territory so situated.”).

³⁵ See, e.g., *Att’y Gen. of Guam v. United States*, 738 F.2d 1017 (9th Cir. 1984); VINE, *supra* note 11, at 86.

³⁶ See *Gov’t of Guam ex rel. Guam Econ. Dev. Auth. v. United States*, 179 F.3d 630, 632 (9th Cir. 1999); War Claims Act of 1948, 50 U.S.C. § 4132(a) as added PL 87-846, title 1, § 103, 76 Stat. 1107 (1962).

³⁷ Lutz, *supra* note 15, at 110.

³⁸ *Id.* Today, two-thirds of Guam’s population are immigrants and their descendants, from the Philippines (the second largest ethnic group on Guam comprising 26% of the population), U.S. states, and other Asian and Pacific nations, including a recent wave of more than 35,000 citizens from the Freely Associated States (the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau and the Marshall Islands).

³⁹ Jon M. Van Dyke, Carmen Di Amore-Siah & Gerald W. Berkley-Coats, *Self-Determination for Non-Self Governing Peoples and for Indigenous Peoples: The Cases of Guam and Hawai’i*, UNIV. OF HAWAI’I LAW REVIEW 57 (1996).

⁴⁰ *Id.*

⁴¹ Guam Commonwealth Act, GUAMPEDIA, <https://www.guampedia.com/guam-commonwealth-act/>.

⁴² Nicoson, *supra* note 31, at 6.

⁴³ Resolution No. 55-BOD-11, CDI, Association of Pacific Island Legislatures, Dec. 5 2014, <http://apilpacific.com/files/55thBODMeeting/55-BOD-11,%20CD1%20clr.pdf>; see also Louella Losinio, *Guam Not Consulted By US Over FSM Maritime Boundary Treaty*, PACIFIC ISLANDS REPORT, Oct. 10, 2014, <http://www.pireport.org/articles/2014/10/10/guam-not-consulted-us-over-fsm-maritime-boundary-treaty>. See also Treaty between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia on the Delimitation of a Maritime Boundary, signed at Koror on August 1, 2014, <https://www.congress.gov/treaty-document/114th-congress/13/document-text>.

⁴⁴ *Id.* That Challenger Deep is in Guam’s EEZ has been the longstanding assumption of Guam residents. Under international law, the United States, as Guam’s Administering Power, was obligated to engage in meaningful consultation with the people of Guam well in advance of the 45th meeting of the Pacific Islands Forum, at which the treaty was signed. While there is some ambiguity as to the exact location of Challenger Deep, a 2005 U.S. Geological Survey publication indicates that it falls on the Guam side of the boundary identified in the U.S.-FSM treaty.

⁴⁵ Guam Decolonization Registry Law, 3 Guam Code Ann. § 21001(e).

⁴⁶ Susan K. Serrano, *A Reparative Justice Approach to Assessing Ancestral Classifications Aimed at Colonization’s Harms*, 27 WILLIAM & MARY BILL OF RIGHTS J, 501, 503 (2018).

⁴⁷ See Serrano, *A Reparative Justice Approach*, *supra* note 46, at 503. Apart from its immediate consequences for Guam, the *Davis* decision should also be read in the broader context of the United States’ ongoing denial of civil and political rights in its other “unincorporated territories” and its ugly, unresolved history of racial discrimination. See generally Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization, Submission to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Universal Periodic Review (U.S.), 36th session, <https://unpo.org/downloads/2573.pdf>.

⁴⁸ Mindy Aguon, *Bias suit costs GovGuam almost \$1M in fees*, THE GUAM DAILY POST, Apr. 9, 2019, https://www.postguam.com/news/local/bias-suit-costs-govguam-almost-m-in-fees/article_8e34ea48-59d4-11e9-a374-774e1bcefc03.html.

⁴⁹ VINE, *supra* note 11, at 84, 86 (“At one point, [U.S.] military facilities took up nearly 60 percent of the island.”). See also Alexandra Ossola, *Guam’s ecological fate is in the hands of the U.S. military*, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC (Dec. 27, 2018), <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/2018/12/guam-endangered-species-ecology-threatened-us-military-base-expansion/#close>. The Naval Computer and Telecommunications Station and Joint Region Marianas headquarters is also stationed in Guam, and oversees a 984,000-square-mile testing and live-fire training area in and around the Mariana Islands. Jon Letman, *Proposed US military buildup on Guam angers locals who liken it to colonization*, THE GUARDIAN (Aug. 1, 2016), <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2016/aug/01/guam-us-military-marines-deployment> [hereinafter Letman, GUARDIAN].

⁵⁰ See 48 U.S.C.A. § 1424c; see generally also *See* Gov't of Guam ex rel. Guam Econ. Dev. Auth. v. United States, 179 F.3d 630 (9th Cir. 1999) (finding Guam's various arguments as to its claims over certain real property in the territory unavailing).

⁵¹ VINE, *supra* note 11, at 88.

⁵² See Calin Georgescu, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, ¶ 10, A/HRC/21/48/Add.1 (Sept. 3, 2012), http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/RegularSession/Session21/A-HRC-21-48-Add1_en.pdf; see also Barbara Rose Johnston & Holly M. Barker, THE CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OF NUCLEAR WAR: THE RONGELAP REPORT 92 (2008); S.L. Simon & W.L. Robison, *A Compilation of Nuclear Weapons Test Detonation Data for U.S. Pacific Ocean Tests*, 73 HEALTH PHYS. 258 (1997); Davor Pevec, *The Marshall Islands Nuclear Claims Tribunal: The Claims of the Enewetak People*, 35 DENV. J. INT'L L. & POL'Y 221 (2006); Radiochemistry Society, U.S. Nuclear Tests, Operation Castle, Pacific Proving Ground, http://www.radiochemistry.org/history/nuke_tests/castle/index.html; National Research Council, RADIATION DOSE RECONSTRUCTION FOR EPIDEMIOLOGIC USES 105 (1995).

⁵³ Appendix C: *Radioactivity in Guam After Nuclear-Weapons Testing in the Pacific* in ASSESSMENT OF THE SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION FOR THE RADIATION EXPOSURE SCREENING AND EDUCATION PROGRAM 362 (2005) [hereinafter *Radioactivity in Guam*].

⁵⁴ *Id.* at 363. See also Mar-Vic Cagurangan, *Radioactive fallout alert*, PACIFIC ISLANDS TIMES (Dec. 31 2017), <https://www.pacificislandtimes.com/single-post/2018/01/02/Radioactive-fallout-alert>; Michael Lujan Bevacqua, *Guam: Protests at the Tip of America's Spear*, 116 THE SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARTERLY 174, 178 (2017) (“[S]omeone in Guam is 2,000 percent more likely to get nasopharynx cancer than the average resident of the United States.”) [hereinafter *Bevacqua, Tip of Spear*].

⁵⁵ *Radioactivity in Guam*, *supra* note 53, at 363-65.

⁵⁶ CHARLES L.S. BRISCOE, BLUE RIBBON PANEL ACTION REPORT ON RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION IN GUAM BETWEEN 1946-1958 (William M. Castro & Robert N. Celestial eds., 2002).

⁵⁷ *Id.*

⁵⁸ Cagurangan, *supra* note 54. There is currently a bill before Congress that will allow compensation for residents of Guam, however this bill has yet to pass and it is uncertain if it will. Radiation Exposure Compensation Act Amendments of 2019, S. 947, 116th Congress (2019). The Department of Justice has awarded over \$2 billion in “compassionate compensation” under RECA. However, residents from Guam have yet to receive any compensation under this program. See Mar-Vic Cagurangan, *Guam included in RECA expansion bill*, PACIFIC ISLAND TIMES (Mar. 29, 2019), <https://www.pacificislandtimes.com/single-post/2019/03/29/Guam-included-in-RECA-expansion-bill>.

⁵⁹ Bevacqua, *Tip of Spear*, *supra* note 54, at 178. See also Natividad & Kirk, *supra* note 1, at 9 (“Two dumpsites just outside the base at Urunao were found to contain antimony, arsenic, barium, cadmium, lead, manganese, dioxin, deteriorated ordnance and explosive, and PCBs.”). Other chemicals include the components of petroleum fuels; strong solvents used to wash down military equipment, including trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene; and radioactive materials. See Lutz, *supra* note 15, at 118.

⁶⁰ Jon Mitchell, *Poisons in the Pacific: Guam, Okinawa and Agent Orange*, JAPAN TIMES (Aug. 7, 2012), www.japantimes.co.jp/community/2012/08/07/issues/poisons-in-the-pacific-guam-okinawa-and-agent-orange/. Direct testimony of service members who have suffered severe physical disabilities and illnesses attests to the spraying, dumping, and storage of significant amounts of Agent Orange, Agent Purple, and other highly toxic “rainbow” military herbicides and pesticides on Guam. The U.S. Government Accountability Office, after investigating Agent Orange use on Guam, acknowledges through various military records that Agent Orange components 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T were used on Guam in commercial herbicides. This is corroborated by recent soil sampling results that found traces of these elements, suggesting that Agent Orange was among the herbicides used on and around military bases on Guam. Despite the evidence, the military continues to deny that Agent Orange was ever stored or used on Guam. See, e.g., Mai Habib, *New report shows evidence of Agent Orange in Guam soil*, PNC GUAM (Jul. 21, 2020), <https://www.pncguam.com/new-report-shows-evidence-of-agent-orange-in-guam-soil/>.

⁶¹ Steven C. Hess and Linda W. Pratt, *Final Integrated Trip Report—Site Visits to Area 50, Andersen Air Force Base, Guam National Wildlife Refuge, War in the Pacific National Historical Park, Guam, Rota and Saipan*, CNMI, 2004–2005, USGS 1 (2006), <https://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2005/1299/of2005-1299.pdf>. See also *Case Study: Brown Tree Snake*, U.S. DEP'T OF STATE (2001), <https://2001-2009.state.gov/g/oes/ocns/inv/cs/2309.htm#:~:text=The%20brown%20tree%20snake%2C%20which,itself%20throughout%20the%20entire%20island> (last visited on Jul. 27, 2020); see also Sarah Zhang,

When the U.S. Military Came to Guam: The island's wildlife has been a casualty of the military presence, THE ATLANTIC (Aug. 12 2017), <https://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2017/08/guam-military-wildlife/536622/>.

⁶² A study by NOAA and academic scientists found that three stranding events of Cuvier's beaked whales in the Mariana Archipelago since 2007 occurred either during or within 6 days after naval anti-submarine sonar operations. See *Beaked Whale Strandings in the Mariana Archipelago May Be Associated with Sonar*, NOAA FISHERIES (Feb. 19, 2020), <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/feature-story/beaked-whale-strandings-mariana-archipelago-may-be-associated-sonar>. See also Anne E. Simonis et al, *Co-occurrence of beaked whale strandings and naval sonar in the Mariana Islands, Western Pacific*, 287 PROC. R. SOC. BIOL. SCI. (2020); Anumita Kaur, *Military proposes continued sonar use as more whales wash up on Guam's shores*, PACIFIC DAILY NEWS (Mar. 3, 2019), <https://www.guampdn.com/story/news/2019/03/03/military-proposes-sonar-use-more-whales-wash-up-guams-shores/2865769002/>.

⁶³ LisaLinda Natividad & Victoria-Lola Leon Guerrero, *The Explosive Growth of U.S. Military Power on Guam Confronts People Power: Experience of an Island People Under Spanish, Japanese and American Colonial Rule*, 3 ASIA-PACIFIC J. 1, 6 (2010). Prutehi Litekyan has also shed light on the present legacy of the military's harms on Guam, highlighting over 80 existing dumpsites, unexploded ordnances from WWII, and community exposure to radiation from regional nuclear testing and submarine vessels. Interview with Monaeka Flores, Member, Prutehi Litekyan: Save Ritidian, in Hagåtña, Guam (July 31, 2020) [hereinafter Flores interview].

⁶⁴ *Toxic bases in the Pacific*, APSNET SPECIAL REPORTS, NAUTILUS INSTITUTE (Nov 25, 2005), <https://nautilus.org/apsnet/toxic-bases-in-the-pacific/> [hereinafter APSNet Report].

⁶⁵ *Id.*

⁶⁶ See Leilani Rania Ganser, *In Guam, the Gravest Threat Isn't North Korea—It's the United States*, INSTITUTE FOR POLICY STUDIES (Aug 1., 2017), <https://ips-dc.org/in-guam-the-gravest-threat-isnt-north-korea-its-the-united-states/>.

⁶⁷ *Id.*

⁶⁸ Bevacqua, Tip of Spear, *supra* note 54, at 178. For more see, Mariana Islands Training and Testing, Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement / Overseas Environmental Impact Statement, U.S. PACIFIC FLEET, <https://mitt-eis.com/> [hereinafter, MITT SEIS].

⁶⁹ The exercise included the observation and participation of multiple other countries' navies. Allison Batdorff, *Massive Armada Taking Part in Carrier Exercise near Guam*, STARS AND STRIPES (Jun. 21, 2006), www.stripes.com/news/massive-armada-taking-part-in-carrier-exercise-near-guam-1.50626.

⁷⁰ Bevacqua, Tip of Spear, *supra* note 54, at 178.

⁷¹ Jon Letman, *Guam: Where the US Military Is Revered and Reviled*, THE DIPLOMAT (Aug. 29 2016), <https://thediplomat.com/2016/08/guam-where-the-us-military-is-revered-and-reviled/> [hereinafter Letman, DIPLOMAT].

⁷² Natividad & Kirk, *supra* note 1, at 5 (“There are three JROTC programs in the island's public high schools, as well as an ROTC program at the University of Guam.”).

⁷³ Letman, DIPLOMAT *supra* note 71.

⁷⁴ Michael Lujan Bevacqua, *The Exceptional Life and Death of a Chamorro Soldier: Tracing the Militarization of Desire in Guam, USA*, in MILITARIZED CURRENTS: TOWARD A DECOLONIZED FUTURE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC 43-44 (Setsu Shigematsu & Keith L. Camacho eds., 2010).

⁷⁵ Emma Moore & Brent Peabody, *Veteran Benefits in U.S. Territories*, CENTER FOR NEW AMERICAN SECURITY (Feb. 25, 2020), <https://www.cnas.org/publications/commentary/state-level-veteran-benefits-in-u-s-territories>.

⁷⁶ Lutz, *supra* note 15, at 110.

⁷⁷ U.S.-Japan Security Consultative Committee, *United States-Japan Roadmap for Realignment Implementation*, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF JAPAN (May 1, 2016), <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/n-america/us/security/scc/doco605.html>.

⁷⁸ See *US Military Presence on Okinawa and Realignment to Guam*, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE 1 (Apr. 9, 2019); *Military Buildup on Guam: Costs and Challenges in Meeting Construction Timelines*, U.S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE 1 (Jun. 27, 2011) [hereinafter *Military Buildup*]. The island prefecture of Okinawa hosts a large installment of US troops and dependents, who occupy about a fifth of the island. Mayuko Ono & Tim Kelly, *Outnumbered and elderly, Okinawa protesters oppose U.S. military runway*, REUTERS (Apr. 3, 2019), <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-japan-okinawa-henoko/outnumbered-and-elderly-okinawa-protesters-oppose-u-s-military-runway-idUSKCN1RFoKC>.

Okinawan resentment toward the US presence erupted in a fury of protests over the 1995 gang-rape of a 12-year-old Okinawan girl by US troops. See *Okinawa: Tokyo to overrule referendum on US base*, BBC NEWS (Feb. 25, 2019), <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-47353504>.

⁷⁹ *Tiny Guam Key to US Pacific Military Strategy*, VOICE OF AM. NEWS (Aug. 23, 2006), <https://www.voanews.com/archive/tiny-guam-key-us-pacific-military-strategy>. Letman, GUARDIAN, *supra* note 49.

⁸⁰ As stated by Major General Dennis Larsen to a report at Guam's Andersen Air Force Base. VINE, *supra* note 11, at 84.

⁸¹ U.S. DEP'T OF THE NAVY, *Final Environmental Impact Statement: Guam and CNMI Military Relocation, Relocating Marines from Okinawa, Visiting Aircraft Carrier Berthing, and Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force, Executive Summary*, 8 (Jul. 2010), http://www.guambuildupeis.us/documents/final/summary/Executive_Summary.pdf. See also VINE, *supra* note 11, at 89; Natividad & Kirk, *supra* note 1, at 10.

⁸² VINE, *supra* note 11, at 90. Additionally, Guam's school system struggles to meet payroll, while the island's water supply is barely adequate to sustain the current population and the only civilian landfill for trash disposal is nearly at full capacity. See Natividad & Kirk, *supra* note 1, at 6.

⁸³ *EPA comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation, EPA, Nov 2009*, UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (Feb. 17, 2020), <https://archive.epa.gov/region9/nepa/web/pdf/guam-cnmi-military-reloc-deis.pdf>.

⁸⁴ *Id.*

⁸⁵ VINE, *supra* note 11, at 90-91.

⁸⁶ Ronni Alexander, *Militarization and Identity on Guahan/Guam: Exploring Intersections of Indigeneity, Gender and Security*, 21 J. OF INT'L COOPERATION STUDIES, 1, 12 (2013).

⁸⁷ *Military Buildup*, *supra* note 78, at 6.

⁸⁸ See VINE, *supra* note 11, at 89.

⁸⁹ *Id.* See also Brian J. Lepore, *Defense Infrastructure: Planning Efforts for the Proposed Military Buildup on Guam are in Their Initial Stages, with Many Challenges Yet to be Addressed*, U.S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE 1 (May 1, 2008), https://www.energy.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/files/serve?File_id=A5ED00D0-E527-0BE6-892E-3C161E77D141.

⁹⁰ See Natividad & Leon Guerrero, *supra* note 63, at 9. See also *Final Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation*, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pacific, 3-61 (2010) (“[D]ue to the extent of the proposed land acquisition would mean an increase in federally owned or controlled land on Guam, and a reduction in access to lands of sociocultural and recreational importance, the overall socioeconomic impacts of land acquisition would be significant.”).

⁹¹ Natividad & Leon Guerrero, *supra* note 63, at 9.

⁹² *Id.* See also VINE, *supra* note 11, at 91. Chamorros have compared this proposed construction with building a firing range over historic Arlington Cemetery in Virginia. Lutz, *supra* note 15, at 119.

⁹³ Bevacqua, *Tip of Spear*, *supra* note 54, at 176-77.

⁹⁴ Two-thirds of Tinian is currently leased by the US military as part of the CNMI commonwealth negotiations. Many community members argue that the military, rather than expanding, should stay within its existing “footprint.” Natividad & Kirk, *supra* note 1, at 10.

⁹⁵ Natividad & Kirk, *supra* note 1, at 2.

⁹⁶ Natividad & Leon Guerrero, *supra* note 63, at 15. Chamorro scholar Michael Lujan Bevacqua notes, “When the possibility of moving Marines from Okinawa to Guam was first discussed, representatives of Japan and the United States met, but no one from Guam sat at the negotiation table. Although the people of Guam are occasionally asked to comment on DOD plans for their islands, as a colony, they have no real role in determining their destiny and whether it lies toward peace or war.” Bevacqua, *Tip of Spear*, *supra* note 54, at 181.

⁹⁷ Department of Defense Public Affairs, *Navy Announces Draft EIS for Military Relocations to Guam*, U.S. Navy NEPA Projects, 20 Nov 2009, <https://www.nepa.navy.mil/About-NEPA-Website/Media-Resources/News/NewsArticleView/Article/1807248/navy-announces-draft-eis-for-military-relocations-to-guam/>. See also Julian Aguon, *On Loving the Maps our Hands Cannot Hold: Self-Determination of Colonized and Indigenous Peoples in International Law*, 16 ASIAN PAC. AM. L.J. 47, 70 (2013). See also Lutz, *supra* note 15, at 116 (noting how the flooding of technocratic pages was meant to overwhelm the local population with incomprehensible, sophisticated-looking technobabble, in itself causing significant stress and strain on local resources).

⁹⁸ Aguon, *supra* note 97, at 70.

⁹⁹ VINE, *supra* note 11, at 92.

¹⁰⁰ *Id.* at 92-93; Interview with Cara Flores Mays, Director of *Nihi!*, an indigenous media group, in Hagåtña, Guam (July 31, 2020).

¹⁰¹ VINE, *supra* note 11, at 92-93; Jeffrey W. Hornung, U.S. MILITARY LAYDOWN ON GUAM: PROGRESS AMID CHALLENGES 27-29 (2017); Kevin Kerrigan, “Navy Decides to Conduct a Supplemental EIS for Proposed Firing Range Complex,” PACIFIC NEWS CENTER (Nov. 16, 2011), <https://www.pncguam.com/court-orders-supplemental-environmental-impact-statement-for-proposed-pagat-range>.

¹⁰² Chris Gelardi & Sophia Perez, *Biba Guðhan!': How Guam's Indigenous Activists Are Confronting Military Colonialism*, THE NATION (Oct. 21, 2019), <https://www.thenation.com/article/archive/guam-colonialism/>.

¹⁰³ Shirley A. Kan, *Guam: U.S. Defense Deployments*, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE (Nov. 26 2014), <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RS22570.pdf>.

¹⁰⁴ Ossola, *supra* note 49. (“The facilities that could house and train more than 5,000 Marines and their families are slated to occupy more than 2,000 acres.”).

¹⁰⁵ Bevacqua, Tip of Spear, *supra* note 54, at 180.

¹⁰⁶ See Adam Ashton, *Military buildup in Guam creating tension*, THE NEWS TRIBUNE (Nov. 21 2015), <https://www.thenewstribune.com/news/local/military/article45825665.html>; see also Chris Gelardi & Sophia Perez, ‘This Isn’t Your Island’: Why Northern Mariana Islanders Are Facing Down the US Military, THE NATION, (June 12, 2019) <https://www.thenation.com/article/archive/northern-mariana-islands-military-bases-tinian/>.

¹⁰⁷ Gelardi & Perez, *supra* note 102. In fact, community-based organizations in the Northern Marianas likewise sued the U.S. military in federal court over U.S. plans to build live-fire training ranges in Tinian and Pagan, alleging violations of the National Environmental Policy Act. See *Tinian Women Association v. U.S. Dep’t of the Navy*, 2017 WL 4564188, *4 (D. Mar. Is., Oct. 13, 2017).

¹⁰⁸ Anne P. Brooke et al., *Final environmental impact statement, overseas environmental impact statement for Mariana Island Training and Testing (FEIS/OEIS)*, U.S. DEP’T OF THE NAVY (2015).

¹⁰⁹ See Anumita Kaur, *Human bone fragments found on firing range construction site*, PACIFIC DAILY NEWS, (Sept. 26, 2019) <https://www.guampdn.com/story/news/local/2019/09/26/human-bone-fragments-found-firing-range-construction-site/2449262001/>; Haidee Eugenio Gilbert, *More human bone fragments found on firing range construction site*, PACIFIC DAILY NEWS, (Oct. 2, 2019) <https://www.argusleader.com/story/news/2019/10/02/more-human-bone-fragments-found-firing-range-construction-site/3838654002/>; Gerry Partido, *More human fragments found at firing range site*, PACIFIC NEWS CENTER, (Oct. 3, 2019) <https://www.pncguam.com/more-human-fragments-found-at-firing-range-site/>; Anumita Kaur, *Human remains, cultural artifacts found in military buildup construction*, PACIFIC DAILY NEWS (Oct. 28, 2019), <https://www.guampdn.com/story/news/2019/10/27/human-remains-cultural-artifacts-found-military-construction/2452574001/>

¹¹⁰ Anumita Kaur, *Marine base, live-firing training range halfway complete; 43 historic sites discovered*, PACIFIC DAILY NEWS (Jul. 13, 2020), <https://www.guampdn.com/story/news/local/2020/07/12/military-buildup-guam-dededo-marine-base-training-range-near-completion/5422669002/> [hereinafter Kaur, Marine base].

¹¹¹ Gelardi & Perez, *supra* note 102.

¹¹² Kaur, Marine base, *supra* note 110.

¹¹³ Anumita Kaur, *Lusong, ceramics found at Northwest Field: ‘We can’t afford to take this lightly’*, PACIFIC DAILY NEWS (Jun. 18, 2019), <https://www.guampdn.com/story/news/local/2019/06/17/lusong-found-northwest-field/1474036001/>

¹¹⁴ Chloe Babauta, *Ancient village at military base not fully surveyed, more human remains may be undiscovered*, PACIFIC DAILY NEWS (Nov. 27, 2018), <https://www.guampdn.com/story/news/2018/11/27/ancient-village-military-base-not-fully-surveyed-preservation-officer-says/1925172002/>.

¹¹⁵ *Id.*

¹¹⁶ Chloe Babauta, *Peaceful demonstration to protest military bulldozing ancient Chamoru village*, PACIFIC DAILY NEWS (Oct. 31, 2018), <https://www.guampdn.com/story/news/2018/10/31/peaceful-demonstration-protest-military-bulldozing-ancient-village/1829904002/>. In 2011, the military agreed to build a repository to house Chamorro artifacts; funds were not actually appropriated until 2017, in the amount of \$12 million, a few million more than the amount the military budgeted for building a dog

kennel on Guam as part of the buildup. *See, e.g.,* Jerick Sablan, *Repository to be built after funding awarded*, PACIFIC DAILY NEWS (Nov. 12, 2017),

<https://www.guampdn.com/story/news/2017/11/12/repository-built-after-funding-awarded/850773001/>, and Stars and Stripes, *Contract awarded to relocate military dog kennel on Guam*, STARS AND STRIPES (Sept. 29, 2010), <https://www.stripes.com/news/pacific/guam/contract-awarded-to-relocate-military-dog-kennel-on-guam-1.120118>.

¹¹⁷ Anumita Kaur, *Marine base, live-fire training range halfway complete; 43 historic sites discovered*, PACIFIC DAILY NEWS (Jul. 13, 2020), <https://www.guampdn.com/story/news/local/2020/07/12/military-buildup-guam-dededo-marine-base-training-range-near-completion/5422669002/>.

¹¹⁸ Scott Russell, TIEMPON I MANMOFO'NA: ANCIENT CHAMORRO CULTURE AND HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS 152-56 (1998).

¹¹⁹ Aguon, *supra* note 97, at 71.

¹²⁰ Reclaiming Identity: The Repatriation of Native Remains and Culture, FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION (Mar. 7, 2008), <https://www.fcnl.org/updates/reclaiming-identity-the-repatriation-of-native-remains-and-culture-137#:~:text=Legal%20Protections&text=In%201990%2C%20Congress%20passed%20the,university%2C%20government%2C%20etc>.

¹²¹ *See* Guam Legislative Resolution No. 228-34 (2017), [http://www.guamlegislature.com/COR_Res_34th/Res.%20No.%20228-34%20\(COR\).pdf](http://www.guamlegislature.com/COR_Res_34th/Res.%20No.%20228-34%20(COR).pdf). Additionally, while no case has squarely addressed the issue of whether the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. §§ 3001-3013 (1994) (NAGPRA) applies to the Chamorro people of Guam, the U.S. Department of the Interior has adopted rules stating that NAGPRA protection shall “not [apply] to territories of the United States.” 43 C.F.R. § 10.1(b)(2) (2008).

¹²² Anumita Kaur, ‘Sanctioned Destruction’: Preservation office seeks to amend agreement with military, PACIFIC DAILY NEWS (July 14, 2020), <https://www.guampdn.com/story/news/local/2020/07/13/guam-preservation-office-amend-military-agreement/5425446002/>.

¹²³ *See* Lynda Aguon, State Historic Preservation Officer, Statement before the 34th Guam Legislature (Sept. 7, 2017), <http://senatorterlaje.com/category/historic-preservation/>.

¹²⁴ Guam National Wildlife Refuge and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, *GUAM NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION PLAN* (Sept. 2009), <https://www.fws.gov/pacific/planning/main/docs/HI-PI/Guam/GuamFinalCCP%20for%20web.pdf>.

¹²⁵ *Id.*

¹²⁶ *Id.*

¹²⁷ *Ancient CHamoru Cave Art*, GUAMPEDIA, <https://www.guampedia.com/chamorro-cave-art/>.

¹²⁸ *The Guam Military Training and Readiness Act of 2014*, Hearing on H.R. 4402 Before Subcomm. on Fisheries, Wildlife, Oceans and Insular Affairs on the H. Comm. on Natural Resources, 113th Cong. (2014) (statement of Jim Kurth, Chief, National Wildlife Refuge System U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service).

¹²⁹ John I Borja, *Generations of protest: Former Ritidian landowners want their land back*, PACIFIC DAILY NEWS, 4 Sept 2017, <https://www.guampdn.com/story/news/2017/09/04/generations-protest-former-ritidian-landowners-want-their-land-back/624063001/>.

¹³⁰ *Id.*; *but see infra* note 132.

¹³¹ *See* Gov’t of Guam ex rel. Guam Econ. Dev. Auth. v. United States, 179 F.3d 630, 632 (9th Cir. 1999).

¹³² *Id.* To be sure, many of the Chamorro families from Litekyan/Ritidian have maintained that both the original taking of their ancestral lands and the subsequent transfer to U.S. Fish and Wildlife were wrongful; these families were supported by the 23rd Guam Legislature, which denounced the actions taken by the U.S. federal government. *See* Guam Public Law No. 23-25 (1995).

¹³³ Dep’t of the Navy, SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT GUAM AND COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS MILITARY RELOCATION (2012 ROADMAP ADJUSTMENTS) (2015) at ES-9 [hereinafter Navy, 2012 Roadmap Adjustments].

¹³⁴ Gaynor Dumat-ol Danelo, *Researchers rediscover ancient Chamorro village at Ritidian*, PACIFIC DAILY NEWS (June 19, 2015), <https://www.guampdn.com/story/news/2015/06/19/researchers-rediscover-ancient-chamorro-village-at-ritidian-0620/28972905/>.

¹³⁵ Navy, 2012 Roadmap Adjustments, *supra* note 133, at 5-428.

¹³⁶ Flores interview, *supra* note 63.

¹³⁷ *Id.*

¹³⁸ Navy, 2012 Roadmap Adjustments, *supra* note 133, at 3-12-35.

¹³⁹ Flores interview, *supra* note 63.

¹⁴⁰ *Id.*

¹⁴¹ See Navy, 2012 Roadmap Adjustments, *supra* note 133, at ES-36 (acknowledging that the construction of the live-fire training range complex would result in impacts to 215 acres (87 ha) of Mariana fruit bat recovery habitat, Mariana crow recovery habitat, and Guam Micronesian kingfisher recovery habitat); see also *GUAM NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION PLAN*, *supra* note 124, at 3-17 (“The Ritidian Unit has been designated as Critical Habitat for three listed species: the threatened Mariana fruit bat and endangered Micronesian kingfisher and Mariana crow. Green turtles nest and hawksbill turtles are suspected to nest on the Ritidian Unit.”).

¹⁴² *GUAM NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION PLAN*, *supra* note 124, at 1-19 (noting that the purpose of the Ritidian Unit was to conserve ESA-listed species and to restore, protect and maintain the health of its terrestrial and marine environment).

¹⁴³ Navy, 2012 Roadmap Adjustments, *supra* note 133, at 4-479-80, 5-428-30.

¹⁴⁴ Ossola, *supra* note 49.

http://piccc.net/piccc/wpcontent/uploads/2015/05/MI_Veg_Final_November2017.pdf

¹⁴⁵ Gelardi & Perez, *supra* note 102; *GUAM NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION PLAN*, *supra* note 124, at 3-11. (One of the refuge’s goals is to “[r]estore, protect, and maintain native limestone forest representative of historic Guam and other Mariana Islands.”).

¹⁴⁶ Anumita Kaur, Marine base, live-fire training range halfway complete; 43 historic sites discovered, *PACIFIC DAILY NEWS* (Jul.13 2020), <https://www.guampdn.com/story/news/local/2020/07/12/military-buildup-guam-dededo-marine-base-training-range-near-completion/5422669002/>.

¹⁴⁷ Ossola, *supra* note 49; John I Borja, *No common ground: Save Ritidian group, military at odds over firing ranges*, *PACIFIC DAILY NEWS* (Aug. 29, 2017),

<https://www.guampdn.com/story/news/2017/08/29/no-common-ground-save-ritidian-group-military-odds-over-firing-ranges/610692001/>. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service released a 5-Year Review of the *Serianthes nelsonii* species and found hurricanes threaten its continued survival. A consequence of the military clear-cutting around the lone tree may leave it increasingly vulnerable to hurricane damage. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office, *SERIANTHES NELSONII* (HAYUN LAGU) 5-YEAR REVIEW SUMMARY AND EVALUATION (2010), https://esadocs.defenders-cci.org/ESAdocs/five_year_review/doc4060.pdf.

¹⁴⁸ Lutz, *supra* note 15, at 117.

¹⁴⁹ John I Borja, *No common ground: Save Ritidian group, military at odds over firing ranges*, *PACIFIC DAILY NEWS* (Aug. 29, 2017), <https://www.guampdn.com/story/news/2017/08/29/no-common-ground-save-ritidian-group-military-odds-over-firing-ranges/610692001/>.

¹⁵⁰ See John I Borja, *25 years later, Andersen Air Force Base still cleaning up contamination, EPA says*, *PACIFIC DAILY NEWS* (Sept. 4, 2017), <https://www.guampdn.com/story/news/2017/10/15/25-years-later-andersen-air-force-base-still-cleaning-up-contamination-epa-says/764211001/>; see also University of Guam, REPORT 144 WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC (2013) (noting that the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer supplies 80% of the island’s drinking water), <http://www.weriguam.org/reports/item/the-northern-guam-lens-aquifer-database.html>.

¹⁵¹ Navy, 2012 Roadmap Adjustments, *supra* note 133, at 5-393.

¹⁵² Johnny Blades, *Chamorros push for pause to US military plans on Guam*, *RADIO NZ* (July 8, 2019), <https://www.rnz.co.nz/international/pacific-news/393909/chamorros-push-for-pause-to-us-military-plans-on-guam>; Anumita Kaur, *Community protests after Navy denies request to pause military construction at firing range*, *PACIFIC DAILY NEWS* (July 11, 2019), <https://www.guampdn.com/story/news/local/2019/07/10/guam-protests-military-construction-preserve-history/1680595001/>; see also Gelardi & Perez, *supra* note 102.

¹⁵³ Navy, 2012 Roadmap Adjustments, *supra* note 133, at ES-25.

¹⁵⁴ Gaynor D. Daleno, *Study: Guam homebuyers, renters up against skyrocketing prices*, *THE GUAM DAILY POST* (Feb 22, 2020), https://www.postguam.com/business/local/study-guam-homebuyers-renters-up-against-skyrocketing-prices/article_0599df26-5470-11ea-8e81-87fa0a2e41fc.html.

¹⁵⁵ Natividad & Kirk, *supra* note 1.

¹⁵⁶ 16 U.S.C. § 431-433.

¹⁵⁷ This includes endangered marine species such as the humpback whale, sei whale, fin whale, blue whale, sperm whale, hammerhead shark, as well as the green, hawksbill, loggerhead, and leatherback sea turtles. See MITT SEIS, *supra* note 68, at 3.4-133, 3.9-1, 3.8-1, 3.5-1.

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- ¹⁵⁹ *Id.*
- ¹⁶⁰ Anumita Kaur, *Despite public comments, Navy's testing plans are largely unchanged*, PACIFIC DAILY NEWS (June 16, 2020), <https://www.guampdn.com/story/news/local/2020/06/15/guam-navy-testing-plans-marine-whale-sonar-concerns/3172567001/>.
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- ¹⁶³ Joe Gould, *Senate panel OKs \$6 billion military fund to confront China*, DEFENSE NEWS (June 11, 2020), <https://www.defensenews.com/congress/2020/06/11/senate-panel-oks-6-billion-military-fund-to-confront-china/>.
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- ¹⁶⁷ Will Worley, *North Korea threatens Guam with 'salvo of missiles' if Donald Trump keeps up provocations*, THE INDEPENDENT (Oct. 14, 2017), <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/north-korea-guam-missiles-threat-donald-trump-twitter-a8000276.html>.
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